The Messenger.

"As the Truth is in Jesus."

VOL. LI.—NO. 19. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882. WHOLE NO. 2481.

Dr A H Strickler
14Feby83

THE MESSENGER.

ISSUED WEEKLY
BY THE
PUBLICATION BOARD
OF THE
Reformed Church in the United States
REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D.,
Editor-in-Chief.
OFFICE, 907 ARCH STREET

TERMS.

$2.20 *a year in advance*, postage included. Six copies to one address for one year $11.00.

No papers discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, unless orders are *sent direct to the Publication Office*, at least two weeks before the time subscribed for expires, and all arrearages are paid.

The publishers will not be responsible for notice given to an agent or postmaster.

When arrearages for more than a year are due, they are collected through a solicitor.

The date appended to the subscriber's name on the slip pasted on each paper, indicates the day and year to which he has paid.

Renewals should be made, if possible, before the date transpires. If two issues are allowed to be sent after that time, and a notice to discontinue is then received, the subscriber will be charged for the six months commenced.

☞ Remittances should be made by check, draft, Post money order, or registered letter. If sent in any other way, it is at the risk of the sender.

☞ All checks, drafts, and Post money orders must be made payable to the order of the "*Reformed Church Publication Board*," and not to the Editor-in-Chief or any other individual.

Poetry.

PASCHAL HYMN.

From the Latin of St. Ambrose.

BY REV. J. H. VAN BUREN.

"Aurora lucis rutilat."

Crimson glows the ruddy morning,
Alleluias fill the skies,
Earth rejoices, hell is mourning,
Mingled groans and shouts arise;

For the King, renowned, all glorious,
Comes His captive saints to free,
Over death and hell victorious,
Pain and woe before Him flee!

Vain the rock with sealed portal,
Him no Roman guard can keep,
Lo! in triumph clad, immortal,
He, the Victor, wakes from sleep.

Groans forevermore are ended,
Ended now the woes of hell,
"Jesus hath from death ascended!"
Angels bright the message tell.

Chosen ones, with visage mournful,
Wept their Lord, betrayed and slain,
By the cruel, base, and scornful;
Tortured, agonized with pain.

Now with voices wondrous tender,
Angels to the women speak,
"Homage to your Master render,
Him in Galilee go seek."

While they now with joy and fearing,
Speed, the message to repeat,
They behold the Lord appearing,
Worship Him, and kiss His feet.

When His brethren learn the story,
Hasten they to Galilee;
There, in resurrection glory,
Longing sore His face to see.

Now, the world with light rejoices,
Cloudless beams the Easter sun,
Saints lift up exultant voices,
They have seen th' Anointed One.

Seen by them, His body, wounded,
Shines as with celestial light,
Christ, with witnesses surrounded,
Stands confessed, the Lord of might.

Christ, Thou King, most gracious ever,
Claim these restless hearts of ours,
That with rapture ending never,
We may justly praise Thy powers!

—*Churchman.*

Communications.

For the Messenger.

THE STRENGTH OF THE HEIDELBERG CATECHISM.

We, of the Reformed Church, however we may differ in other respects, all agree in sounding aloud the praises of the Heidelberg Catechism. In those times of investigation, discussion and conflicting opinions, which it is not possible for any earnest religious body to escape, our Catechism has, indirectly, rendered great service by acting as a bond of union for all. While school may differ from school, and tendency be at variance with tendency, let any one strike up the praises of the Heidelberg Catechism, and all are sure to fall in together and produce the most delightful harmony.

We do well to praise our Catechism; it merits all our admiration. It is gratifying, too, to hear its merits rehearsed, as we often do, by those who are not of our own denomination. "Ah," said a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Church to the writer of this article, "your Church has the best of all the Catechisms." And, taking down from his library the third volume of Dr. Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," he read the first question and answer of the Heidelberg Catechism as given there, adding, "What could possibly be more beautiful than that?" It is interesting to observe how finely our Catechism has stood the test of time; how young and strong it is to-day, after the lapse of many generations. Already in its fourth century, we see it stretching away in its course without any sign of age or weariness. Its "youth is renewed like the eagle's;" "it rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race." Evidently, it has that "staying power" of which you will hear horsemen speak; it possesses those "wearing qualities" which prudent housekeepers praise; it is, to use a phrase of Shakspeare's, "a good continuer."

At the root of so much vitality and endurance, at the foundation of excellence so widely acknowledged, there must be a certain peculiar kind of strength, and it is worth while to ask wherein this consists. The inquiry that was addressed to Samson is a pertinent one as addressed to the Heidelberg Catechism, "Tell me, I pray thee, wherein thy great strength lieth." What is the source of its strength? What is the secret of its "staying power?" What is it that gives to our Confession of Faith so conspicuous and honored a place among the many excellent confessions to which Protestantism has given birth?

A Confession of Faith will possess persistent vitality just in proportion as it really is what its name imports, a *confession of faith*. Not in the excellencies of the definitions it constructs and lays down does the chief strength of a creed consist; but in the measure of success with which it succeeds in giving utterance to the Christian's personal faith in Jesus Christ, as his personal, living, conquering and delivering Lord and Saviour. Definitions of that which in its very nature is undefinable must of necessity be imperfect; and that part of a creed which consists of definitions is capable of being in some measure outgrown. How painfully it is felt now that some of the statements and definitions of the sixteenth century are no longer sufficient! But, so far as a Confession of Faith succeeds in actually giving voice to that faith in, and devotion to, Jesus Christ, which lies at the root of the Christian life and is the same from generation to generation and among Christians of every name, so far the power of duration is in it, because it expresses what Christians always and everywhere need and desire to express. Now, that the Heidelberg Catechism is, in an eminent degree, such an utterance or confession of faith, is its distinguishing mark as compared with the generality of Catechisms, and to this, without doubt, is chiefly to be attributed its extraordinary degree of vitality, persistence, and power.

We do not mean to disparage the strictly dogmatic statements and theological definitions contained in the Heidelberg Catechism; more excellent are nowhere to be found. But it is not singular in this respect; there are other Catechisms which define equally well. It is not its definitions, admirable as these are, that give it its strong individuality and great continuing power, but this, rather, that it is, somehow, at this time, through and through, a real confession of faith, a genuine utterance of that confidence in, and devotion to, Jesus Christ, which is the deepest thing in the heart of every Christian person, and the one thing most needing to be uttered in every confession of faith. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the strength of the Heidelberg Catechism lies in the extraordinary union in it of these two elements, the faith-confessing and the definition-constructing. There is in it that high wedlock of head and heart which lies at the basis of every truly great and enduring work. There is in it theology inflamed and vitalized with devotion, and devotion steadied and regulated by theology. We readily grant that the union, in an extraordinary degree, of these two essential elements forms the peculiar strength and glory of the Heidelberg Catechism. Nevertheless, it is still possible and necessary to distinguish, and to recognize the fact that the quality which gives it its characteristic flavor, and which is the chief seat of its power and its comparative security against obsolescence, is, not that of its being an arrangement of admirable definitions, but that of its being, what a confession of faith most of all needs to be, a true expression of the Christian's faith in his Saviour. Had the Heidelberg Catechism been given to the world in a purely didactic form, simply as a system of doctrinal statements, it may well be questioned whether it would be to-day the living thing it is. The power of living, and enduring, and influencing for generations the hearts and lives of men, went into it when in the providence of God, it became, in addition to a statement of doctrinal beliefs, a rare and high expression of that which is deeper than all doctrinal beliefs, of personal faith and love toward Him to whom it is our only comfort to belong, both with body and soul, both in life and death.

A writer in the *Christian Union*, some time ago, writing on the subject of creeds, with reference to the question, then in process of agitation, of a new creed for the Congregational Church, mentioned, as one of the essential characteristics of a good creed, rhythmical expression. All the highest productions of the human spirit are marked by a certain rhythmic movement; a creed, which ought to be one of the highest and noblest of all, will, if true, have a certain rhythm in it, a certain capability of being sung or chanted. The remark is a deeper and truer one than might at first appear. The oldest and best creeds, the Apostles' and the Nicene—how readily they wed themselves to music, how capable they are of being chanted with solemn and exultant chant! This rhythmic expression, this kinship to music, is a good test to apply to the creeds; for it exists in every creed just in the proportion in which it is a genuine *confession of faith*. There are some Confessions of Faith, which however excellent and admirable in other respects, could not well abide this test of highest character. Take the excellent, but more exclusively defining and didactic Westminster Confession,—we can scarcely conceive of our Presbyterian brethren singing it; while the very thought of our Dutch brethren undertaking to sing the Decrees of the Synod of Dort is enough to make one smile. But there are some parts, at least, of the Heidelberg Catechism, which might well be sung. What a glorious rhythm there is in the answer to the first question, and in many others of kindred spirit! There are passages in it (and those, it is significant, the best and strongest passages, by the common verdict) which are indeed little else than hymns, and which, by their prominence and number, give an almost hymn-like character to the entire work. Nor is this strange; for it was born where hymns were born, and its rhythm is but the natural mark of its high and noble birth.

That the Heidelberg Catechism is an unsurpassed compendium of sound definitions and explanations, extending over the entire range of Christian doctrine, this is to it a great source of strength; but that it is a real, rhythmic, hymn-like confession of faith, in the sense in which we have used the term, this is, as it seems to us, the principal source of its "great strength," this is the chief secret of its "staying power."

J. S. K.

For The Messenger.

HOW TO MEET AGNOSTICISM.

Agnosticism is simply a metaphysical title or name for unbelief. It teaches that God is unknowable. It does not just say that there is no personal God, but that the human mind can form no conception of such a being. His being, if he exists, is beyond the reach of man's knowledge. Men may believe that there is a God, but it is a question merely of belief and not of certain knowledge, and therefore something for each one to decide for himself without any authority or truth to bind him in his belief one way or the other. It may seem strange that in this XIXth century of the Christian era such a form of infidelity should exist, but such is the case; and therefore many wise and good men have spoken and written on the way to meet and refute it. It is not exactly the infidelity of Ingersoll, his moves on a lower plane intellectually, consists more in rëiterating objections to the truth of the Bible, much in the way *Tom Paine* did before him. Agnosticism is the infidelity of the Scientists and Philosophers, and parades greater learning and culture. But in the end it is atheism still, and presents a dark cloud in the spiritual horizon of this age.

One method of meeting it is to seek to refute it on its own ground, show that science and reason do not lead to a denial of the existence of God. The argument here moves in the plane of metaphysics. In its way it has meaning and force. Revelation is not against reason, nor science against the Bible. This, we think, can be shown. But while the argument in this form may serve to remove obstacles out of the way of faith, it never can produce faith, it never can convert a soul.

Another method of meeting this form of infidelity is to hold up the truth, the positive truth of revelation, in the hope that it may reach the susceptibilities and aptitudes of man's religious nature, and by the power of grace beget faith in the only true God. While the other method is not to be ignored or undervalued, this is the only one that may be relied on to produce lasting and positive good. It is the one our Lord employed to overcome the unbelief of the Jews, and the one St. Paul used also before the learned Athenians.

It is very important, however, that the truth of revelation on this subject should be presented in the right way. It is to be feared that this truth is often presented in a way that defeats its own ends, and leaves the argument in the hands of its adversaries. One danger, in our opinion, is in the conception of God that is often presented as the view of the Bible, whilst it is really the view of mere blind reason, we mean reason unenlightened by the light that comes from God Himself, in which light alone man can Know God. Professing to be the God of revelation that is presented, it is, after all only a delusive notion of God set forth instead. Instead of presenting God as revealed in Christ, men imagine that they can first present what is called the general conception of God apart from Christ, the conception of mere theism, and then pass from this to the Christian conception of God. Thus they get two conceptions of God, and in the effort to unite and identify them unbelief carries off the victory. They start wrong, and it is not to be wondered at that they end wrong.

As there is no true God out of Christ, so there can be no true conception of Him except that which we have in Christ. Our Lord Himself says on this subject, "No man knoweth the Father save the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal Him." John the Baptist said, "No man hath seen God at any time: the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared Him." Our Saviour says again, "And no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven."

Christ is the *Alpha* and *Omega*. Therefore our knowledge of God must begin in Christ. If we seek to see God, to form any conception of Him apart from Christ, we go away from the light and become involved and lost in darkness. Here lies the danger of trying to form a conception of God in any way or sense out of Christ. When men start with the conception of a great first cause, with absolute being, and seek to set this conception of God before the mind, it continually eludes them, or if grasped and fixed it is only an abstract notion of the mind, and God Himself becomes for them, then, only an abstraction, an idol of the intellect. We must be confronted with God as a living, personal, being, and it is only in our Lord that He thus confronts us and asks our faith and worship, and only thus can we begin to know Him.

It may, indeed, be urged that God is revealed also in nature and in conscience, and that therefore Christ is only one form of His revelation among others. But God in nature and conscience is revealed through *the Logos*, by whom all things were made, and without whom not anything was made that was made. He is the Light that shineth in the darkness, and if we do not come to that light we do not see God.

But Christ is also the *Omega* as well as the *Alpha*. Not only must our conception of God begin in Christ, but it must also end in Him. And this is perhaps a more difficult point to grasp than the other. The teachings of the Church are full of this thought, that there is no God for us *before* Christ. He is the eternal revelation of the Father. But now that He has become incarnate and glorified in the heavens, it has not been so steadily held that He is still the absolute revelation of God for us in His glorified humanity. There is a disposition to seek for a more comprehensive form of God than what is thus revealed. Here again men say to themselves, Christ glorified above all heavens is *a* form, *one* form of the revelation of God, but this form is not absolute, and therefore we may think of God as not in Christ in absolute fullness, but only partially. Hence they shrink from worshipping Christ as the absolute Jehovah, and bring in again their conception of the absolute being of God and worship that. But this is just as certainly a mere abstraction, and an idol of the intellect as was the first. If Christ is the Alpha, He is also the Omega. The fullness of the Godhead dwells in Him bodily, in His glorified humanity.

Our conclusion, then, *is*, that the only sufficient way of meeting Agnosticism, the denial of man's ability to know God, is to confront men with God in His living reality in Jesus Christ. They say we cannot form a conception of the absolute; we say, behold the only true God in Christ the Lord. The most powerful argument for the being of God flows forth from God Himself as He thus confronts and challenges the faith and homage of His creatures. Behold your God in Christ. "If ye believe not that *I am He*, ye shall die in your sins."

To preach Christ as the revelation of the Godhead is the greatest power to convince men that God is. If this does not overcome this unbelief, this atheistic Agnosticism, there is no hope. Hence the infinite importance of preaching Him aright. No faltering faith can do this. The tongue that falters in proclaiming Him as God, the only true God and eternal life, cannot preach Him aright. Such a tongue is not itself touched with a live coal from off the altar of the Lord, and its words bring no light or heat for the hearts of men. When the Church preaches Christ in true faith, there will still be work left for science and philosophy to purify itself, reason will not be cast aside or ignored, but it will begin only then to move in the celestial light of the heavenly world. Rationalism reverses this order. It would build first on reason, start with what is called the rational conception of God, and then complement this with the Christian idea of God. The only right order is to begin with the light which cometh from above, and so to enlighten and regenerate natural reason.

And as the eagle-eyed St. John leads us to the beginning, when the Word was, and asks us to behold that the Word was God, and so to worship Him through whom all things are and were made, so the same seer leads us in the Apocalypse to the "door opened in heaven," and bids us behold there the eternal Jehovah worshipped by all the heavenly hosts. "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and honor, and power: for Thou hast created all things, and for Thy pleasure they are and were created." And then comes, in the close of the prophecy of THIS BOOK, the thunder peal, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." None can worship truly the *first* without worshipping, with the homage due only to the absolute Jehovah God, the *last*.

T. G. A.

Family Reading.

THE COMING OF THE HEALER.

From the watch of lonely mountain prayer,
On gathering storm and blast—
From the path no mortal foot could tread,
O'er waters wild and vast,
HE came, the Glorious Son of God,
With healing, love, and light,
To the land of far Gennesaret,
That lay in shadowy night.

And then they brought the suffering ones,
The lonely, or the dear,
And laid them at the Healer's feet,
From far away, or near;
They bent before the Wondrous One,
And earnestly besought
That they might only touch the hem
Around His garment wrought.

He heard their prayer, and gave the will
And strength to touch the hem;
And gave the faith, and virtue flowed
From Him, and healed them:
For every one, whose feeblest touch
Thus met the Saviour's power,
Rose up in perfect health and strength,
In that accepted hour.

Oh, make us fervent in the quest,
That we may bring them in,
The weary and the wounded,
And the sufferers from sin;
The stricken and the dying,
Let us seek them out for Thee,
And lay them at Thy glorious feet,
That healed they may be.

—*Frances Ridley Havergal.*

JUDGED.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

"She had real good judgment," said Widow Brooks to Miss Eunice Pell, as they sat together at a funeral, in the pause that followed the religious services, and allowed the neighbors to file silently by the coffin and look at the stern features of the dead, settled now into that dumb and wonderful repose unknown to life or sleep.

"Well, I expect she had," said Miss Eunice, nodding her rusty black bonnet at the widow's.

"She was a master hand to tell her judgments all abroad, too; she didn't make no bones about sayin' what she thought of folks, be they who they may."

"Well, I dono as that's what I meant I was a thinking about her faculty for housework and sech. You never see no poor bread, nor no soft pickles, nor no worked preserves to her house; seemed as though she knew just the identical minute cream had riz all it would, or bread had rose just right."

There would have been more than one echo to Miss Eunice's characterization of the departed Mrs. Weeks, if the unspoken had been the spoken thoughts of several who had "viewed the corpse," as country phrase had it, and wondered in themselves what sort of atmosphere in the accepted idea of heaven would suit the out-gone soul, or which of the "many mansions" be a congenial home for the rigid spirit earthly companions had never suited. Let us record one of her "judgments." When Mary Prince married Augustus Barber and settled down to her life in Barton she knew just what she was coming to; her husband was a poor man, beginning life as a dealer in a small way in flour and feed. Her preparations had been simple and inexpensive, for she was not able to spend money freely, being a poor minister's daughter. Augustus had meant to study for the ministry, but his health failed: active life was peremptorily ordered for him, and in the clear air of Barton he had become well again and comparatively strong. Both he and Mary took an active part in Sunday School, and made friends as naturally and easily as two bright, kindly young people will in an ordinary New England village.

Mrs. Deacon Weeks was a widow; her patient excellent husband had been dead five years. But she was a woman of dominant temper and critical disposition, and magnified her husband's office, even after he had laid it down, into a needful supervision of her neighbors and their affairs, particularly if they were members of the church.

Now Mary Barber had relations who were wealthy and generous, and often gave her presents of articles they knew very well she could not buy, and she accepted them with the meekness and gratitude necessarily educated into the children of those laborers in the ministry who are never paid their due hire, and so have to take gifts of charity. But Mrs. Weeks knew nothing about Mr. or Mrs. Barber, except they were poor. When a cousin, just going into mourning for her father, sent to Mary the pretty silks, soft cashmeres and black hat wreathed with velvet pansies, for which she had no further use, they came to the little woman a real godsend. "Oh, Gus!" said she, "look here! see what Georgy has sent me! Now I shall not have to buy a dress for two years at the very least. I can just shorten all the dresses, for we could always wear each other's things but for the length, and I have not even a summer bonnet to buy; my last year's straw will do nicely for common wear."

Mr. Barber, like most men, liked to see his pretty wife well dressed; they had been married two years now; the trousseau was getting worn and a little dingy; the black silk needed trimming again, for its cheap fringe was already rusty, and Mary knew very well that there was no spare money to renew even the ornaments of her scanty wardrobe, much less the gowns themselves; but here, on a quiet gray silk, was black lace enough laid over the knife-plaitings to trim all her old silk afresh, and the plaitings satisfied her taste without lace above them; and very fair and elegant she looked in that gray dress, fitting her perfectly, as it did, with gloves and parasol to match, and the little French bonnet set on her waves of gold-brown hair.

But Mrs. Weeks glared at her across the old meeting-house with indignant eyes, and at "noon-spell" prayer-meeting made a long and loud petition that the "young members" might be rebuked and convinced of the sin of pampering the lust of the eyes and the pride of life; that they might deny themselves of such extravagance and finery in regard to the poor, perishing body as made scandal in the church, and come out and be separate from a sinful world. Mary Barber, just invited to join this select assembly which always met during intermission at Widow Brooks' house, wondered who Mrs. Weeks was praying at, for that her petition had a personal application was only too evident; after her first serene satisfaction in being well-dressed once more, and her shy joy in her husband's admiration, Mary had not thought again of her dress. To tell the truth, it was far less in her mind than the frayed fringe of her black silk would have been, or the faded aspect of her lilac muslin. But she asked no question, of course, and went her way home to get her husband his piece of pie, the substitute for a twelve o'clock dinner that made Sunday a day of rest. Mrs. Brooks, however, was not so incurious, and while three or four women lingered to eat their lunch in her kitchen, one of them also detaining Mrs. Weeks to ask some questions about a mutual relative, the widow came forward with a smirk, and said, "You seemed to be real roused up in prayer to-day, Mis' Weeks; as though you had a concern on your mind, now didn't ye?"

"Well, I did," answered Mrs. Weeks with solemn brevity.

"I thought so," sighed Mrs. Brooks, but with instinctive tact asked no more.

There was a sort of expectant pause; curious eyes regarded her. Mrs. Weeks felt that she was expected to explain; that she ought also to point a moral, so she continued, "I had Mis' 'Gustus Barber in mind. I have felt as though she done well usually, and wore such clothes as was according to her means; but seeing of her come out to-day with a span-new silk gown, a real good silk, too, for I priced one just like it at Mather and Mix's for my niece Sophronia's weddin' gown, and she felt as though she couldn't see *her* way to buy it; and then gloves and umbersols to match, and a bunnet all covered with flowers atop of her head, why, I felt as though it was my privilege to pray for her, and maybe to speak to her about such mortal extravagance; there aint no flour and feed business in Barton 't'll ever keep up such dressin' as that."

"That's so!" echoed Mrs. Martin, "and I know he ain't doing dreadful well, neither; for Paphro was into the bank the other day, and he heered Barton askin' for an extension. I wonder they let him hev it."

"Well," said Widow Brooks, "folks will bite off their own noses while the world endures; but seems as though he'd know better 'n to buy her such things."

"Pshaw! men don't know no more about clothes—women-folks' clothes, anyway—than they do about the moon," said Mrs. Martin, who did not really persuade clothes enough to keep her respectable from the tight grasp of "Paphro's" pocket-book.

"I guess he'll find out more'n he ever knew when the bill comes in for that finery," went on Mrs. Weeks. "And, moreover, I think it my dooty to let the bank folks know what I think about it. I don't want to hev our bank took in, no way."

"Wouldn't you wait a bit, and talk to her, mebbe?" interposed Miss Eunice Pell, the village tailoress, who had not an exalted opinion of Mrs. Weeks, having more than once suffered from her hasty judgment.

"I dono; maybe I won't go to-morrow. If he's got an extension they can't help it now. I think I will hev a talk with her; and she had ought to see the error of her ways, anyhow."

"Land!" sighed Miss Eunice.

But not on Monday or Tuesday did Mrs. Weeks deal with the offender. Unexpected company kept her at home. Wednesday was sewing society day, and Mary Barber appeared at Mrs. Weeks' house, where it convened, dressed in her black silk, sponged and pressed over till it looked like new and trimmed with the handsome lace abstracted from the gray silk; among Georgy's dresses and wraps she had found a little box of French flowers and a cluster of blush roses at her throat fastened the pretty tie that was also a gift—one of her wedding gifts, indeed. Mrs. Weeks was filled with new horror, and Mrs. Brooks opened her green eyes to their fullest extent.

"Sakes alive!" she said to her hostess. "Did you ever! Just see that lace on her gownd. It's real thread. I know 'tis; cost a dollar a yard if it did a penny. I never did!"

If Mrs. Brooks had known what the lace did cost, perhaps her eyes never would have shut again. Georgy Lasalle never gave a thought to the cost of her dress, that was left to the dressmaker whose bills were paid by her father without question. Nothing was too good for Georgy in his eyes, and to consider what she was giving away when her father lay dead never entered her mourning soul. Nor did Mary know any better. She had not been brought up in the knowledge of laces any more than Widow Brooks, who had made a lucky guess indeed when she suggested thread lace, without an idea of its price.

Mrs. Weeks did not make a successful call at Mrs. Barber's on Thursday; she began wrong. She said at once on taking a seat in Mary's tiny parlor: "I have come to say a few warning words of advice, Mis' Barber, on the subject of your dress."

Mary had a temper of her own, which long control had merged into dignity. "Excuse me!" she said, coldly. "I must decline to discuss such a personal subject with a mere acquaintance."

"Well!" exclaimed the astonished visitor, "don't you think I haven't got no right to admonish a backslider in the church, specially one as young as you be?"

"No, I don't," said Mary, quietly. "I decline to receive admonition except from my husband, or my pastor. If I had done you any harm or wrong, Mrs. Weeks, it would give you a right to talk to me on that subject. I cannot and will not receive unkind criticism on my trivial private affairs from you."

"Trivial! well! mabbe you won't find they're so mighty trivial in the end on't!" and with this back-handed thrust Mrs. Weeks departed.

Mary was indignant, but at last began to see a ludicrous side of the affair, and resolved not to tell Augustus about it lest it should annoy him, for she knew he was anxious enough without hearing her small troubles. But Mrs. Weeks did not delay her work. Her nephew was general clerk in the little Barton bank and was as frugal as an anchorite in his own expenses, because he had to be. Only last Sunday he had glanced across the church at Mary Barber in her elegant dress and bonnet, and sighed as he thought how such graceful attire would become his dark-eyed wife, looking doubly sad and tired in her well-worn Sunday suit, turned and freshened and dyed over for at least six years.

He was quick to take the alarm and to spread it before his employer, for it was a private bank, this little nucleus of the moneyed interest in Barton, and Mr. Short, who was at its head, made up his mind to give Barton no further extension of credit.

His son owned the flour mills at Coventry where Barber dealt, and received a hint to send in his bill, which as a matter of courtesy he had not pressed. Mrs. Weeks related the upshot of her visit to Mary Barber at the counter of the country store where she met Mrs. Brooks, and the storekeeper overhearing it thought it a part of wisdom to present his account and give a hint to the butcher, who was his brother-in-law.

So the ball rolled on; not in days did it gather force enough to crush its objects, but in the course of months it increased and grew mighty. Just as Mary Barber held to her breast a fair, frail little baby, new-born to the world of deprivation and distress that awaited it, her husband failed, and failed hopelessly. Mrs. Weeks said, triumphantly: "I told you so!" I always told Deacon Weeks that my jedgment of folks was worth hevin'. I can see through a stun wall as well as anybody."

But while she plumed herself on her judgment, forgetting its results, Mary Barber, hearing the story from her husband's lips which she had read first in his face, laid down her whirling head on the pillow, too weak to fight against the fate that had come upon them. She and her baby went home together to the land where we shall know as we are known. And her broken-down husband left Barton forever, drifting away with the crowd of homeless and hopeless men who people the waste places of the land, living no man knows how, dying no man knows where. And all the result of one woman's hard, ignorant, uncharitable judgment of another.

"Well! she's jedged herself, now!" soliloquized Miss Eunice, as in her turn she paused beside the coffin to look at the rigid face of the dead Mrs. Weeks, years after. "Wonder how she likes it? Anyway He's marciful ef she wa'n't." And yet as she turned away an echo in her mind whispered: "For with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged."—*Congregationalist.*

GOOD CHEER FOR GOD'S CHILDREN.

There are more rich people in this land than are heard of in the Stock Exchange or in the marts of commerce. Are you Christ's, my brother? Then you belong to this large company of millionaires, for all things are yours. In Him dwelleth all the fulness that you need. Beloved John knew from what a reservoir he was drawing when he said "Of His fulness have all we received," and Paul was perfectly satisfied when he found himself filled unto all the fulness of God. There is a complete sufficiency in our Redeemer, for His blood cleanseth from all sin. There is no condemnation to those who are in Christ Jesus. Fulness of power belongs to Him who is able to save to the uttermost all who come unto God by Him. Fulness of love also is His, who having loved His own, loveth them unto the end.

To scanty streams thirsty wayfarers have often gone and found only a dusty bed, cracked open with a midsummer drought. But who has ever seen the Atlantic run low? What ship-master ever hesitated to set sail for New York through lack of water in the sea? O the depth of the riches of the wisdom and knowledge and grace of God! My friend Hoxie once urged John Jacob Astor to subscribe towards building a certain railway, and told him that his son W——— had subscribed already; and the old man dryly remarked, "Ah, he can do it; he has got a *rich father.*" Brethren, we have a rich Father; our expectations are from Him. We are heirs of the King of kings. Giving never impoverishes Him. God must take it ill in us that we do not come to Him oftener or ask of Him larger blessings. His promise is "Open your mouth wide and I will fill it." The Lord taketh pleasure—in whom? Why "in those who hope in His mercy." Too often we give alms grudgingly, with the secret snap "Here is that troublesome beggar come again; when will he be done bothering me?" But our rich Father loves to see us at His gates when we come there to ask for the right things and in the right spirit. What we ought not to have, He withholds; if He keeps us waiting, it is to test and strengthen our faith; but when did one of His children ever ask to have more of the fulness of God poured into his hungry soul, and was sent away empty?

This is the season of large expectations. Innumerable gardeners are mellowing the earth and dropping the seeds; uncounted farmers are ploughing their fields and scattering grain broadcast into the furrows. They all count on the sunshine and the showers, for the God of nature is never a defaulter. Is the God of grace less faithful in His promises? Paul knew whom he was trusting when he cried out with confident expectation "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness." He knew that as he had sowed to the Spirit, he should reap of the Spirit life everlasting. He "looked for" his inheritance. So may you and I if we are in Christ Jesus. We may count on it as surely as we count on to-morrow's sunrise, that if we endure unto the end, we shall be saved. We may be assured that through faith we shall be kept by the power of God unto a complete salvation. When we walk through the valley of the death-shadow, He will be with us; His rod and staff shall comfort us. Heaven is as yet only an expectation. Just how its streets of shining gold shall look, or what its harps and palms shall be, or how its twelve manner of fruits shall taste, has not been revealed to us. My soul, waits thou only upon God; my expectation is *from Him.* It doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is. Richard Baxter, after tasking his imagination to give some picture of the Saint's Everlasting Rest, could only confess

"Our knowledge of that life is small,
The eye of faith is dim;
But 'tis enough that Christ knows all,
And we shall be like Him."

LOVE'S WISDOM.

Upon the sacred feet of Him she loved,
She poured the spikenard out, and kneeling there,
She wiped the dear feet with her flowing hair.
And when the wise and cautious ones reproved
The wasteful deed, saying, "It had behooved
Thee to have given this to the poor," He said,
By His great heart of loving-kindness led,
"Nay, chide her not who by such love is moved."

Tempest and flood and flame are better far
Than even shrunken streams, or breezeless days,
Or safe, cold hearths. The wisest fears that bar
The soul from generous deeds, the yeas and nays,
Dictated by a selfish worldly wisdom, are
Never so wise as love's unwisest ways.

—*Advance.*

WHY DISCREDIT DIVINE LOVE?

We may depend upon it that one main reason why we are so prone to discredit divine love, especially in seasons of distress, is because we fail to look beyond the present, fail in having regard to the recompense of the reward. Our anguish is the fruit of impatience. We desire to ascend the mount of joy without passing through the valley of sorrow; to sit on the throne without lying in the dungeon; to wear the crown without bearing the cross. We forget that our Lord has said "If ye suffer with me ye shall also reign with me"; "Whosoever will come after me let him take up his cross and follow me"—follow me to Gethsemane and to Golgotha, to anguish of soul and to suffering of body. These lie on the highway to Olivet. Present adversity, though far from agreeable, may nevertheless prove an efficient agency in promoting future happiness.

Uninterrupted prosperity is not always a blessing; nay it is sometimes a premonition of coming anguish. The Psalmist, though finding the mystery of triumphant wickedness a problem too painful for him, yet discovered a solution when he entered the sanctuary of God and understood the end: "Surely thou didst set them in slippery places; thou castedst them down into destruction." Spring-time with its balmy days and cloudless nights might perhaps be considered more agreeable than the gloom of an unbroken Winter, and yet were it to continue so long as to produce neglect in storing provisions for the future, it would inevitably become the precursor of a season of anguish, the intensity of which would be greatly aggravated by remembrances of the past.—*Van Dyke's "Through the Prison to the Throne."*

WE are sometimes tempted to envy others, and to imagine that if we were placed in their circumstances, we would be perfectly contented and free from all care. But if we knew the burdens which they feel, and the embarrasments which surround them, we would perhaps greatly prefer our own condition. "Every heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddleth not therewith." It is true wisdom to be resigned to our lot, however trying it may be, and instead of seeking to flee from the evils we endure to those we know not of, to make the best of our condition, endure with patience, and trust in God for support.—*Recorder.*

Selections.

Laving the streams cannot purify the fountain.

God's presence in a house makes a cottage a palace.

Better to labor and be good for something than to ramble and be good for nothing.

If we take care to keep a good conscience we may leave it to God to take care of our good name.

If we faithfully serve God we will have as much worldly prosperity as is for our good and His glory.

Sustaining grace shows God's regard for those whom He sustains more than delivering mercy would show it.

If you have any faith, give me, for heaven's sake a share of it! Your doubts you may keep to yourself, for I have a plenty of my own.—*Goethe.*

It has been fortunate that most of our greatest men have left no descendants to shine in the borrowed lustre of a great name.—*James A. Garfield.*

For life to me is as a station
Wherein apart a traveller stands—
One absent long from home and nation
In other lands;

And I, as he who stands and listens
Amid the twilight's chill and gloom
To hear, approaching in the distance,
The train for home!

—*Longfellow.*

I traveled along a broad highway, where was so much dust and tumult that my soul became weary. I looked often to the right and to the left, for a diverging road; but I was hurried forward by the tumultuous crowd, and could hardly retain my senses. Then my heavenly Friend sought me in the throng, led me forth by secret ways, and brought me into a green meadow and by still waters. Ah! how well was it with me there! I have experienced the blessings which the soul enjoys when it quietly rests in God.—*Tholuck.*

Useful Hints and Recipes.

PUDDING SAUCE.—Take the superfluous juice from a can of peaches and heat it to boiling. Mix flour, butter and sugar in about equal quantities, add a little vanilla and cook the mixture in the hot peach juice. This is delicious for almost any kind of steamed or fruit pudding.

LITTLE RED ANTS. — A correspondent writes: "I have found by experience that little red ants cannot travel over wool or rag carpet. I covered my floor with coarse baize, set my safe on that, and have not been troubled since. Cover a shelf in your closet or pantry with flannel, set whatever you wish to keep from the ants on it, and they will at once disappear. I have tried it."

FISH FRITTERS.—Take the remains of any fish which has been served the previous day, remove all the bones, and pound it in a mortar, add bread crumbs and mashed potatoes in equal quantities. Mix together half a teacupful of cream with two well-beaten eggs, some cayenne pepper and anchovy sauce. Beat it all up to a proper consistency, cut it into small cakes and fry them in boiling lard.

FISHBALLS.—To make fishballs, cut or pick codfish in small bits, taking care to remove every piece of bone; let it soak in cold water for an hour; rinse it in another water; let it cook slowly for twenty five minutes; season with milk, butter, and eggs; mix with this about double the quantity of boiled potatoes; add milk or cream to give the desired amount of moisture; shape in round cakes, roll in flour, and fry until brown in hot lard. If the lard is not hot when they are put in, they will soak up the fat and will be unpalatable.

DELICIOUS LITTLE CAKES, that also have the charm of novelty, can be made by making a rich jumble paste, rolling out in any desired shape; cut some paste in thick, narrow strips and lay around your cakes so as to form a deep, cut-like edge; place on a well-buttered tin and bake. When done fill with iced fruit prepared as follows: Take rich, ripe peaches (canned ones will do if fine and well drained from all juice), cut in halves, plums, strawberries, pineapples cut in squares or small triangles, or any other available fruit, and dip in the white of an egg that has been very slightly beaten and then dip in pulverized sugar, and lay in the centre of your cakes.

TO REMOVE INSECTS FROM THE EAR.—Says Dr. B. F. Kingsley, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in the Medical Record: "While en route from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort Concho, Texas, in June, 1877, with recruits, I was aroused from my sleep one night about midnight by a man who, much frightened, said 'he had a bug in his ear.' In short order I had a light, a pair of forceps, a glass syringe, and a basin of water, and in a shivering condition proceeded to give the patient relief. I had no sooner placed the candle before the ear than the bug—a small black one—ran out over the cheek, and jumped off on to the ground very quickly. When told that the bug was gone, he would not believe me, because I had done no hing. He had been intent on my syringe, and had not noticed the escape of the bug. Upon several occasions, while scouting, I have been successful in removing insects from the ear at night by simply placing a light near. We all know what a peculiar attraction light has for insects at night, and under the circumstances related, it seems to retain its attractive power over an aural abiding-place, and the insect rushes toward it as usual, with the desired result."

Miscellaneous.

A NEW SUIT.

Dame Nature has spoiled her twelve children,
I fear,
By letting them do as they please all the year.
From May to December not one half behaves,
Not one but goes off into tantrums and raves.

One morning woke April, the cross little pet,
With a frown and a pout and her blue eyes all
wet,
And soundly berated her blessed old mother
For being so partial to March, her wild brother.

'Tis a fact he had sat in the old lady's lap
Four weeks on a stretch, taking hardly a nap;
Not even a day had she had to herself;
So all the Spring sewing was still "on the
shelf."

The suit for the little imperious queen
Was lying untouched in its wrappings of green;
And oh, what vexation can ever compare
With the horrible feeling of "nothing to wear?"

"I'd like to know why," this young sinner
cried,
"That it's always *my* work that's thrown to
one side;
While I am rigged out in the duds that remain
From winter's old wardrobe, all faded with
rain!

"Just hear the bird orchestra getting in tune!
They may as well put off their concert till
June!
For they're stupid indeed if they think I'll appear
In a dowdy, soiled dress at this time of the
year."

But Nature looked not to the left or the right,
And April kept growling and grumbling till
night;
Then she skulked off to bed, and the poor mother sighed
As she went to earth's brown chest and opened it wide.

There lay the materials all in their place;
Soon round her fell showers of trimming and
lace,
And then she sat down by the light of a star
That hung from the ceiling up ever so far.

Drip! drip! went her needle through all the
long night,
Though a high wind arose and blew out her
light.
Bang! bang! went the doors, but she heeded
them not,
Nor paused for a moment nor moved from the
spot.

At last when the morning sat up in his bed
She dressed sleepy April from feet to her head.
No wonder it woke her, the shimmer and
glare
That shone from her garments and leaped from
her hair.

Her neck was adorned with a scarf of the mist
All fringed with the sunlight, and clasping her
wrist
A wealth of such jewels trembled and shone
As queen never wore on the royalest throne.

Her dress hung in folds of the glossiest green,
And was draped with the sheerest *crepe lisse*
ever seen.
A practical mortal—for instance like you—
Would have thought it was beaded all over
with dew.

But oh, the embroidery!—flowers in gold
And azure and silver crept out from each fold.
There were diamonds enmeshed in frail cobwebs of lace,
And pink-lipped spring beauties to set off her
face.

April laughed and she cried, till you couldn't
tell whether
'Twas joy or 'twas sorrow that ailed the sweet
weather.
Then the orchestra struck up its liveliest tune
And the concert was *billed* to come off before
June.

—*Julia H. Thayer, in Our Continent.*

THE SEMINARY AT GREENSBURG, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA.

Among the attractions of our beautiful town, the Greensburg Seminary may justly be ranked prominent among the first. Notable not alone on account of its beautiful and commanding site, but more especially for the influence for good it has silently but surely been exerting in our community.

No criterion is so sure and just by which the standing of a community can be gauged as the educational one. The existence of institutions of learning are indisputable proofs of culture and refinement.

The institution of which the Rev. Lucian Cort is the Principal, was founded in the year 1874 to supply a want long felt by the friends of higher education in Westmoreland County. This demand was speedily recognized by enterprising men in the Reformed Church, and plans for the erection of a Seminary were soon made and the building erected.

The Seminary was formally opened on April 17, 1875, with an attendance of over fifty pupils. The building is built of brick, with a height of four stories, and has a frontage of fifty feet, with a depth of ninety feet. It is designed at some future day to carry out the original plans by erecting wings projecting south and west. The building at present has a capacity for accommodating fifty boarders. The actual outlay in cash to erect the building and furnish it, amounted to over twenty-three thousand dollars. The building is admirably arranged for the purposes to which it is dedicated. The first floor is divided into a Refectory and culinary departments, and is a model of neatness. The second floor is occupied by the parlors, recitation rooms, and the chapel which occupies the entire West wing. The third floor is divided off into music rooms, living apartments for the Principal's family, and lady teachers, and dormitory for the young ladies, all comfortably furnished with every convenience near at hand. The front wing of the fourth floor is devoted to painting and drawing, with a few rooms used as sleeping apartments. The rear wing is used as a dormitory for the young men of the institution. The Seminary stands on what is called Bunker Hill, and commands a splendid view of the surrounding country which forms a beautiful landscape. The location is an eminently healthy one; the supply of water is of the best quality, and the sanitary condition of the building could not be improved.

The institution was originally established as a Female Seminary exclusively, and for four years it was conducted as such. At the end of that time, and for more than a year, pressure was brought to bear upon the Principal, by citizens of the county, to include within the scope of his labors a course of studies for boys. The result was, that Mr. Cort added a Male Department, which has been carried on ever since, but in no way conflicting with the Seminary proper. The course has been kept intact, and in no manner is it intended to interfere with the Female Department. The advantages for young gentlemen, as a preparatory school for college, are not surpassed anywhere. Pupils are prepared for the Sophomore and Junior years of college. Special attention is paid to the study of languages; and it is a notable fact that three-fourths of the pupils in both of the Departments are studying languages. The Seminary has been fortunate in having a faculty composed of thorough and accomplished instructors in their various Departments. The following form the present FACULTY.

Rev. Lucian Cort, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Instructor in the English Language and Literature in the Normal Department; Rev. Edwin H. Dickinson, A. M., of Amherst College, Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics, and Instructor in Arithmetic and Orthography in the Normal Department; Miss A. G. Pope, Instructor in Natural Science and English, and Teacher of Rhetoric and Geography in the Normal Department; Mrs. Fannie B. Campbell, of the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Teacher of Painting, Geometrical, Perspective, Freehand and Map Drawing; Miss Anna M. Stevenson, Graduate of Washington Seminary, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Miss F. Monica Cort, Graduate of Greensburg Seminary, Assistant Teacher in Music and Latin; J. C. Cort, Instructor in the Classics and English Branches.

The terms for a regular course are very reasonable, and the advantages of the institution are brought within the reach of many who cannot afford to go to higher priced institutions. The Seminary has been a complete success from the beginning. The best evidence of this fact is the growing interest that is manifested yearly in the commencement exercises, and the annual exhibition of the Music and Art Departments, in which Departments the Seminary has proved especially successful. Notwithstanding the hard times succeeding the panic of 1873, the new institution has steadily supported itself, not receiving a dollar of outside help, while older institutions have been compelled to close their doors. This shows remarkable ability on the part of the Principal, Mr. Cort, who has succeeded in bringing such prosperity to a new institution.

The friends of higher education in Westmoreland county have now within easy access an institution where their sons and daughters can receive a classical education equal in many respects to the college course of forty years ago, and it becomes them to give this institution their hearty support.—*Greensburg "Evening Press."*

Science and Art.

NEW MISSILE.—A new kind of bomb has been invented at the Krupp cannon foundry. The explosion of these new missiles, it is said, owing to their mechanical arrangements and the materials which they contain, will be equal to torpedoes. At the same works a new cannon has been tested. It is mounted upon a pivot provided with machinery which absolutely does away with the rebound or "kicking." The cannon, moreover, is so fashioned that, notwithstanding its heavy calibre, it can be mounted upon the smallest gunboats.

IMPROVED CAR-WHEELS.—Railroad car-wheels are now kept in their place without being keyed on. In former times they were almost sure to precipitate an accident; besides, keys would drop out by the constant jar and be weakened by the axle and wheel. Axles are turned to fit the wheel snugly, and are driven in place by hydraulic pressure. Previous to being driven the axles are covered with a thin coat of white lead and oil, which hardens in a short time and holds the wheel so firmly in place that a pressure of from 100 to 140 tons is required to remove a broken axle from the wheel in which it is placed.—*Leffel's Mechanical News.*

RED RAINBOWS.—It may be remembered how severely Mr. Holman Hunt was taken to task for depicting a rainbow of only one color,—red. We do not know whether Mr. Hunt attempted to justify himself. At all events, it would seem from a correspondence in *Nature* that he need have had little difficulty in doing so. To last week's *Nature*, a correspondent, "A. M.," writes that, while staying with Mr. Tennyson at Aldworth, near Haslemere, on August 21, he, along with some of the members of the family, saw about sunset, stretching across the south-eastern sky, a well-marked rainbow of a uniform red or pink color, which Mrs. Tennyson compared to "a pink postage-stamp." Mr. David Murray, the artist, writes to the current number that "A. M.'s rainbow" exactly corresponds with the same phenomenon "as seen by him on the same date at Corrie, Arran; and Professor Sylvanus Thompson writes that he himself saw in July, 1877, over the Lake of Lucerne, at sunset, a rainbow showing only orange and red colors. Professor Thompson also points out that in the copy of Raphael's "Madonna di Foligno," in the Dresden Gallery, there is a semi-circular red and yellow rainbow. Mr. Hunt has both nature and artistic precedent on his side.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Personal.

Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth is expected to accept the call tendered him by the Centre Church of New Haven, of which Dr. Leonard Bacon was long the pastor.

Ex-Canon Campello has not long remained in the Methodist Church, to which he went after recently resigning his position at St. Peter's, in Rome. He has altogether left it, and intends now to found a Reformed Church of his own.

The suspicion that Alexander H. Stephens would finally yield to the importunities of his friends and allow them to use his name in the Georgia gubernatorial canvass has proved correct. He stated last week to the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution* that with his present state of health there is no reason why he should not enter the race soon to be made.

Items of Interest.

The chair in which John Hancock sat when he signed the Declaration of Independence is now a part of the furniture of St. Paul's church, Norfolk, Va.

In Florida 12,000,000 acres of the best sugar land in the country will be brought into cultivation by the draining of Lake Okeechobee, which is under contract.

Provision for a common school education in Great Britain dates only from 1870, but all parents are now required to provide elementary instruction for children between five and thirteen years. In 1879 there were 10,111 prosecutions for violation of this law.

Not long since Poughkeepsie on the Hudson river had within its borders a family of whose 1,200 descendants 709 were known to have led criminal careers, so true is it that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation.

In the old colonial times, and during the Revolutionary war, Boston had a Congregationalist minister who was equally distinguished as a tory and a punster. He was imprisoned at first on a guard ship and then in his own house. The sentinel was after a while removed, then replaced, and then removed again, and Dr. Byles said he had been guarded, reguarded, and disreguarded, and he called the sentinel an observ-a-tory.

Domestic servants and drivers of public vehicles in Constantinople are hereafter to be under the direct supervision of a paternal government. The office for the compulsory registration of servants, already twice opened and twice closed, is about to be re-established, and those who want servants must seek them there or go without them. Public coachmen will be required to furnish proof of good character and skill.

A scientist says that every adult person carries enough phosphorus in his body to make at least 4 000 of the ordinary 2 cent packages of friction matches. That is a scientific fact that is of very little value to a man who comes home in the night, smashes everything on the bureau in searching for a match, and realizes that all the 4,000 match power phosphorus concealed inside of him will not light the gas.

The scarcity of water from which Paris suffered last summer is likely to be repeated during the present year. The winter just passed was a period of exceptional drouth, and the results of it are not confined to the basin of the Seine. In Eastern France the situation is especially distressing. At Kehl the bed of the Rhine is dry in places, the Meurthe was never before so low even in August, and the level of the Moselle and Meuse has fallen.

If anything is national, it is the Mississippi River. That stream drains seventeen States and three Territories—an area five times as great as the original thirteen States. No one of these States is all flat; the lower ones have strips of land on the stream and much more land that is above highest water. If Arkansas fails to levee the current, Louisiana is deluged; a crevasse in Missouri damages all below it. It cannot be the business of any one State; Congress is the proper guardian of those regions against such floods as have recently scourged them.—*The Methodist.*

The American Express Company has just put in operation a system for sending small sums of money that is destined to sharply rival that of the Post-office Department. It is designed chiefly for sums from one to ten dollars, and the rates are a little less than for post-office money orders. The time of payment is limited to three months, though ample provision is made to guard against loss if this provision is not complied with, or if the order be lost. Orders are issued at all the Company's offices and paid at 457 different places. Orders are made payable on presentation, or according to advice of remitter, or to the order of a person in the election of the remitter. Advice cards are provided for mailing without extra charge. Regular patrons can purchase order books which they can fill out and transmit without having to visit the office.

Farm and Garden.

Corncobs are very valuable, especially after they are reduced to ashes. They contain a great proportion of potash—about 25 per cent.—and the ashes can be either used for making soap by leaching them or spread on the soil. Cobs furnish a quick, hot fire.

A writer in the *Homestead* says: "I do not believe there is anything like it—so handy and effectual—to dispose a young heifer to keep her hind feet still at the first lesson of being milked as a small rope tied around the body, close back of the forelegs, and twisted tight with a short stick."

Flax raising is getting to be an important industry in the newer portions of the Western States. It proves a good crop on new lands, and pays well, the seed being always in demand; and this adds another great feature, quick cash returns. In addition to the seed there is beginning to be a demand for the straw for the manufacture of twine, and it is probable that in a short time the large amount of fibre produced will all be utilized—a great saving and consequent addition to the profit of growing the crop. The present yield in the United States is between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels of seed and an estimate of 19,000 tons of fibre. A large portion of the latter is wasted. The demand for seed keeps up with the supply, although the latter is increasing fast.

EARLY SPRING CHICKS.—In breeding poultry, no matter whether they are high-priced thorough-bred stock or not, the main idea with all is usually one of profit, and the proper way to commence as well as carry it out, is to try to make a fair profit, even if all the surplus stock is sold in the open market at ordinary fowl meat prices, and not at the usual advanced prices obtained for fine, pure-bred stock. Where this is done, there is rarely, if ever, any reasonable cause for dissatisfaction. Where a person has the conveniences, there is no way in which as much profit can be made from poultry as breeding extra early spring chicks, those which are ready to market with early asparagus, and weigh from two to four pounds per pair or more. There is always a large demand for these young "broilers," and at prices which are not merely entirely satisfactory to the breeder, but astonishing to those who are new in the business. As they are marketed when about three months old, they have cost but little for food, and pay double and treble the profit they would if kept until fall and then sold in the market at a dollar apiece, which price is much above the average. Aside from this, the loss from accidents and sickness, which is no inconsiderable item, between the ages of three months and eight or nine months, is avoided.

MILK GENTLY.—Milking is an art, and the farm hand who knows how to milk properly is more valuable to the careful dairyman than any other help. Of course anybody can milk, and some can milk a dozen cows before breakfast. The careful manager, however, is not so anxious for fast help as he is to employ those who are careful. The operation should never be hurried, but the milk should be drawn steadily and, as it flows, naturally. Some cows have very tender teats, and the rapid milkman forgets this fact in his endeavor to make speed. The cow that is naturally impatient and fretful does not like to submit to rough handling, and her disposition is soon ruined by such treatment. With the constant irritation she will fail in quantity, and be less productive, just as any human being would fail to perform faithful service when laboring under mental affliction or trouble. As the udder becomes distended and filled with milk the desire on the part of the cow is to be relieved of its contents, and she willingly submits to it for the relief it occasions. The constant practice of being milked at stated intervals impresses itself strongly upon her, and she will seldom offer resistance without cause. When a cow, therefore, that has been a patient deliverer of milk becomes fractious the fault can always be traced to the milkman.

FEED THE CALVES WELL.—Good feeding is always profitable, and never more profitable than when bestowed upon young animals. The younger the animal the less is the cost per pound for the increase of flesh obtained. A given amount of food will produce more pounds of flesh when fed to a calf three weeks old than to one three months old. In an experiment in feeding several calves it was found that during the first week of feeding eleven pounds of milk were required to produce one pound of increase; the second week, twelve pounds; the third week, thirteen pounds; the sixth week, fifteen pounds; at the ninth week, seventeen pounds, or a third more than the first week. The wise farmer will readily see the importance of generous feeding while the animal is young. The less cost of increasing weight is not the only advantage derivable from generous feeding while young If the young animal is furnished with so scanty a supply of food that his growth is checked and he falls out of condition, he is permanently injured. It is seldom that he can by subsequent good feeding be brought to as good a condition as he would have attained if the feed had been good all the time. An experienced Irish farmer says: "As a breeder you must be careful not to lose the calf-flesh. If you do so by starving the animal at any time of his growth you lose the cream, the covering of flesh so much prized by all retail butchers. Where do all the scraggy, bad-fleshed beasts come from that we see in our markets, and what is the cause of their scragginess? It is because they have been stinted and starved of their growth. If the calf flesh is once lost it can never be regained." Those who wish to have thrifty, fine-looking animals should feed well while they are calves.

Books and Periodicals.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY General Catalogue, 1881, Trenton, N. J. W. S. Sharp, printer and stereotyper.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Rev. W. H. Roberts, the accomplished librarian of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, for a copy of this valuable Catalogue—or, we should rather say, this condensed biography of the thousands of students who have been connected with that venerable institution. The Catalogue contains 330 pages of judiciously printed matter, giving the date of the birth, graduation, ordination; the ministerial charges or professorships held, with years attached; the degrees received, etc., of every one pupil of the school from 1812 to 1881, as far as could be obtained. The work gives evidence of great research and labor, and when it is remembered how many men of other denominations received their training at Princeton it will be found to be of interest to many outside of the Presbyterian Church. As a ministerial record for seventy years, it will be a convenient book of reference. We congratulate the compilers upon the success and accuracy that have crowned their work. The outward form of the Catalogue reflects credit upon the publishers.

SUMMER GLEANINGS. Compiled and arranged by Rose Porter, author of "Foundations," "Uplands and Lowlands," etc. New York: White & Sons, 1882.

This is a book which will answer the demands of thousands of people who wish to dot down the incidents, observations and thoughts of the summer season. It is a blank diary with spaces for notes on every day from the first of June until the thirtieth of August. It is in most convenient form for writing, tastefully bound, and every page has for a heading an appropriate verse of poetry, which will inspire healthy sentiment. Such a volume has long been a desideratum, and we think will find a large sale if its advantages are fully known.

For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., 715 and 717 Market street, Phila. Price, cloth, $1.75, linen, $3 50, morocco, $3.50.

NANCY HARTSHORN AT CHAUTAUQUA. By Mrs. Nancy Hartshorn. 16mo, 200 pages, illustrated, paper cover, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00. J. S. Ogilvie & Co., publishers, 31 Rose St., New York. P. O. box 2767.

This book gives the humorous side of a visit to Chautauqua. It records the experience of a Yankee country woman, who goes to the celebrated lakeside resort. Some of the hits are very palpable.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of The Living Age for April 29th and May 6th contain Mohammedanism and the Ottoman Turks, British Quarterly Review; Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, Modern Review; A New Theory of the Sun, Nineteenth Century: Queen Elizabeth at Hatfield, and Traditional and Personal Memorials of James and John Stuart Mill, Macmillan; The State Trials, and Talk and Talkers, Cornhill; Out of the Beaten Track in Madagascar, Temple Bar; Economic Geology of India, and Precious Coral, Nature; The Future of English Humor, and Prophetic Misanthropy, Spectator; Odd Notices, and Amber, Chambers' Journal; Country Lawyers, and The Last Encylical, Saturday Review; with instalments of "Robin," "Lady Jane" and "Pentock," and the usual amount of poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3 300 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Married.

On the 27th of April, by the Rev. John W. Pontious, Mr. S. S. Sikes of Guy's Mills to Mrs. Elizabeth McDaniel of Wayne Township, Crawford county, Pa.

At the residence of the bride's parents in Somerset county, Pa., by Rev. W. W. Deatrick, on the 30th of March, 1882, Miss Mary Belle Putman to Mr. Joseph Henry Hauger.

At the parsonage of the First Reformed Church, April 16th, 1882, by Rev. J. T. Rossiter, Eugene Poszolt to Estelle G. Smith; both of Baltimore, Md.

At the home of the bride, April 26th, 1882, by Rev. J. T. Rossiter, William Buchheimer to Selma Mary Meikowski; both of Baltimore, Md.

At Stemton, on the 27th ult., by Rev. C. J. Becker of Catasaqua, assisted by Rev. S. A. Leinbach of Coplay, Rev. John F. De Long of Bellefonte to Miss Amanda E. Laubach.

At Caernarvon Place, Lancaster county, Pa., by the Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., LL. D., assisted by Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D. D., Robert H. Sayre, of Bethlehem, Pa., to Martha Finley, youngest daughter of Rev. John W. Nevin.

Obituaries.

DIED.—In this city, May 3d, Mabel Ola, youngest child of Rev. O. L. and Lottie S. Ashenfelter.

DIED.—Near Centreville, Somerset county, Pa., on the 13th of April, of scarlet fever, Albert E. Truxal, son of Dennis M. and Eliza E. Weimer, aged 5 years, 5 days.

"He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in his bosom." Is. 40: 11.

DIED.—Near Centreville, Somerset county, Pa., on the 15th of April, of the same dread disease, Eva Truxal, youngest child of Peter and Susan Putnam, aged 5 years, 10 mos., 17 days.

"Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Matt. 6. 21.

DIED.—At Middletown, Md., on the 31st of March, after a lingering illness of paralysis, Mr. John W. White, aged 62 years, 10 months, 4 days.

Mr. White was one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Middletown. He was received into the communion of the Ref. Church by confirmation by Rev. F. A. Rupley on Oct. 7, 1865. At the time of his death, he was librarian in the Sunday-school. His funeral took place on Sunday, April 2d, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. and was largely attended, many persons not being able to get into the church.

Immediately preceding the funeral of Mr. White, were held in the same church the funeral services of Mr. Jacob Kefauver, who died at Hagerstown, Md., April 1st, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Kefauver lived all his life, except the last three years, in Middletown Valley, and was for many years a member of the Reformed Church at Middletown. Upon his removal to Hagerstown he connected with the Christ's Reformed Church He was highly esteemed through all his life for his upright Christian character. He was greatly afflicted during a great part of his life with rheumatism, and a few weeks previous to his death was stricken with paralysis.

His remains were interred in the Reformed cemetery at Middletown, his pastor, Rev. L. G. Kremer, officiating. His funeral was largely attended.

Acknowledgments.

BETHANY ORPHANS' HOME, WOMELSDORF, PA.

Received at Bethany Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, Pa. From Missionary Soc, 1st Ref church S S, Phila, per Miss Ada Doll, $1 00, Good Hope charge, Bakersville, O, Rev Frederick Schaad, 5 00 Mrs D Miller, Reading, Pa, 20 00, Mrs Dr Garry, Cove congregation, Franklin county, Pa, Rev I G Brown, 3 00, Orphans' Box, 52 cents. D B ALBRIGHT, Supt.

FOR BUILDING FUND.

From Mechanicstown charge, Md, additional, Rev Henry Wissler, $6 24. D B ALBRIGHT, Supt.

By Rev B Bausman, D D, from Rev A B Hopkins, Lower Saucon charge, Lehigh county, Pa, $398 29; Chas Wisner, New Phila, O, from his two congregations, 14 12, A Heineman, Defiance, O, from his congregations, 11 00, A Houtz, from Orangeville charge, Pa, 13 67, M Bachman, Baltimore, Md, from his congregation, 3 75. W D GROSS, Treasurer. Box 2147, Phila, Pa.

The Messenger.

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Rev. J. H. SECHLER, Rev. D. B. LADY, Rev. A. R. KREMER, } Synodical Editors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the *business of the office* on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way, that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

For Terms, see First page.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882.

EXTREMES MEET.

To say that men often come to the same point from directly opposite directions, is only to repeat the maxim that extremes meet. Here is an illustration of it.

The Roman Catholics it is well known withhold the cup of the communion from the laity, and one argument they urge in favor of this is that as the wine becomes the very blood of Christ it is so intrinsically holy, that its general administration might through careless handling be attended with sacrilege.

On the other hand, Professor Willis J. Beecher, writing in the *Presbyterian Review*, regards wine, even in the holy communion as so essentially evil that he wishes to make a mere Object Lesson of it. It is not to be tasted but only looked at.

In both cases the integrity of the sacrament is marred. In one case the elements are idolatrously worshiped; in the other, they are treated as though the Lord of life made a mistake in employing them. Concerning this last suggestion we can only say that the fanaticism which touches sacred things is doing no good for the cause of temperance. When total abstinence is made to require disobedience to Christ's dying command, no one can have any confidence in it. That which was divinely ordained for strength, is held up as a source of danger.

The United Presbyterians have been having quite an earnest time over the proposition to repeal the law forbidding the use of instrumental music in the public worship of the sanctuary. The vote in the Presbyteries has been very close. One report says that the repeal was carried by a majority of ten, out of a vote of twelve hundred and twenty-two. Another says it was defeated by a majority of two. Be that as it may, the brethren seem to be about equally divided. The most strenuous opponents to the repeal, we hear, are the elders, rather than the ministers, though many of the latter class have decided convictions upon the subject.

It may seem to those who have no differences among themselves upon the point in question, that this is a small matter to contend about; but it only illustrates the fact that men may have conscientious scruples about almost any thing. Some years ago the Quakers came very near to a split in a discussion about the proper height of gravestones, and the singing even of a Psalm at one of their meetings would now be regarded as an innovation. Usage has more to do with the matter than anything else. Yet it is these minor subjects that are apt to divide men and even make them intolerant.

Some weeks ago nine Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, who have ecclesiastical jurisdiction in five different States, held a Provincial Council in Cincinnati, and issued a pastoral, which the presiding Bishop has since felt called upon to explain through the public prints. The criticisms that have called forth this explanation were not made against the official document as a religious pastoral, but as a political manifesto. The bishops seemed to say that the "priests" were the "guardians" and "interpreters" of the constitution and laws of the American Republic; that the common school system can be tolerated by Roman Catholic citizens only until they can change the laws, and that the doctrine of human "equality" is the same thing with "communism." These are the points in regard to which the people in general wished to be informed.

A secular exchange calls attention to the fact that the religious journals which have a department of letters from children who like to see their names in print, often gather a great deal of stuff that is of no questionable advantage even if printed under the name of religion. Here are some quotations: "An Iowa youngster of ten thus chronicles his exploits: "We have lots of rats around here, and so we borrowed a trap and set it in the cellar and caught a very large one; then we set it in the barn and caught a hen by the head and it killed her, and the next day we caught a rat and the day after a rooster. Then ma thought we had better set it somewhere else, and we have not caught anything more." After such a miscellaneous catch "ma" could not be blamed for wanting the trap set out of harm's way. A Connecticut child tells the religious world that she has "two pet pigs, ten little pigs and three ducks." Also that she "goes to Sabbath-school and has twenty little lambs and recites Scripture verses." A Nebraska girl "expects to milk eighteen cows next summer," and an Illinois boy writes that his father has "cows, pigs, turkeys and hens."

DEATH OF REV. WM. F. COLLIFLOWER.

Rev. Wm. F. Colliflower, after a ministry of forty-five years, ceased from his labors on Sunday, April 30th. He died at his home in Frederick City, of Bright's disease, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was buried on Wednesday 3d, inst. Brother Colliflower was so well known that this announcement is all that is necessary for the present. A sketch of his life and services will appear hereafter. All of his brethren will sympathize with his bereaved family.

Dr. Newman Smyth will not be called to the chair vacated by Dr. Park in the Andover Seminary, although we have seen it stated that there is a movement to have him take the place as a supply—the means for his support to be furnished by the liberality of personal friends. It is more likely that he will accept a call from the Center Congregational Church at New Haven, of which Dr. Bacon was so long pastor.

NEWSPAPERS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

In their criticisms of Church periodicals good men often object to the advertisements, and when we look at the character of many of these advertisements in some of the papers we do not wonder at the protest. All kinds of quackery are announced, and sometimes lauded. The papers are subsidized to bring doubtful wares into notice, and many try to so word their advertisements as to convey the impression that disinterested publishers are speaking their praises. Such people would jump astride the breastwork of a pulpit and put in their announcements as of equal importance with the preaching of the gospel. They need to be hit over the nose and driven back. No one who has not had experience in the matter knows how much watchfulness and determination it takes to thwart the impudence of impostors. It is a pity that all Church journals can not be put upon such a financial basis as to be entirely independent of that kind of patronage.

But other people think papers ought to be entirely supported in that way. We would remind them that it would be easy enough to do so. We are of opinion that a syndicate could be formed among insurance companies, proprietors of patent medicines, and stock brokers that would publish any church paper, free of cost, provided the car of the Church were hitched on to the train of merely speculative enterprises. Many would be glad to have their praises go into Christian families under ecclesiastical sanction, but we have never known a church so poor as to sell out in that way.

A sketch of the Greensburg Seminary, Westmoreland County, Rev. C. Cort, Principal, will be found in our Miscellaneous page. Our people should know more about the schools of our own Church. The one to which we now refer is under the control of the Pittsburg Synod, while the Principal is financially responsible. Brother Cort should receive support in the way of patronage.

The *Methodist* is responsible for the following: The good story is told of an excellent American minister who, happening one day to pass by the open door of a room where his daughters and some young friends were assembled, thought, from what he overheard, that they were making too free with the character of their neighbors; and after their visitors had departed he gave his children a lecture on the sinfulness of scandal. They answered: "But, father, what shall we talk about?" "If you can't do anything else," replied he, "get a pumpkin and roll it about; that will at least be innocent diversion." A short time after, an association of ministers met at his house, and during the evening some discussions on points of doctrine were earnest, and their voices were so loud as to indicate the danger of losing their Christian temper; when his eldest daughter, overhearing them, procured a pumpkin and, entering the room, gave it to her father, and said: "There, father, roll it about." The minister was obliged to explain to his brethren, and good humor was instantly restored.

The tale has a moral. Angry discussions among ministers are neither seemly nor profitable, and those disposed to engage in them had better find some better employment. We would suggest that they roll in the subject of Missions and give it their earnest attention.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHANGE OF POLICY.

No little excitement has been created in the British isles, by the fact that Mr. Gladstone has changed his Irish policy. The imprisoned Land Leaguers and other suspects have been released and it is said that the coercion act will not be renewed. This looks like a defeat of the government by Parnell and others. Mr. Forster the Secretary for Ireland has withdrawn from office, because he could not agree to the release of the suspects until he had some pledge that they would cease their opposition to the execution of the law.

The Land Bill intended to settle the long standing grievances of Ireland it will be remembered was rejected by the tenants because of the defeat of Mr. Parnell's amendment staying all sales under writ of execution for debt or damages until the question of rent was judiciously settled.

Mr. Forster declares that the proceedings of the imprisoned members of parliament have been more dangerous than individual excitement to outrage. Mr. Gladstone in answer to a question put by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, a conservative, said in parliament the other day, that he had intimations from Mr. Parnell that the "No rent" manifesto would be withdrawn, but Messrs. Dillon, O'Kelly and Sexton, declared that such concession was without their authority. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff quoted Mr. Gladstone's declarations that the Land Leaguers had caused outrage, rapine and murder. Sir Henry ridiculed the Government for releasing the Leaguers as if they were innocent men. The Land League, he declared, had beaten the Government and Mr. Gladstone had recognized Mr. Parnell as the ruler of Ireland.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought the present aspect of affairs looked like a triumph for the agitators.

It is hard to tell how this affair will end. To many Mr. Gladstone's new departure looks like treating with rebels in arms. The Premier while expressing his confidence in the power of the Empire, thinks compulsion completely alien to the spirit of the constitution.

P. S. Since writing the above, tidings have flashed across the Atlantic that Lord Cavendish, successor to Mr. Forster, and, Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, his Under Secretary of Irish Affairs, were assassinated at Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Saturday evening. The murder has created intense excitement, and will complicate affairs at this juncture. Some say this is the result of the late concessions to Ireland, but Parnell, Dillon and Davitt have issued a circular, denouncing the act as an atrocity. For particulars, see general news department.

DEATH OF MRS. W. U. HENSEL.

It is with peculiar sadness, that we announce the decease of Mrs. Emily Flinn Hensel, wife of W. U. Hensel, Esq., which took place in Lancaster, Pa., on Saturday evening, May 6th, after an illness of eight weeks. Mrs. Hensell was so favorably known and so beloved that the tidings of her removal will cast a gloom over other homes, besides the one of which she was the peculiar light. Thank God, the darkness is illumined by the Christian's hope. We cannot trust ourselves to write more.

Last week we incidentally mentioned the fact that the Princeton Theological Seminary had recently graduated forty-three young men for the Christian ministry. This seems to be an encouraging number, but as forty-seven alumni of the Seminary have died during the last year, the ranks depleted by death have not been filled up. This fact together with the growing demand for laborers in the vineyard has not relieved the anxiety of those who have given the subject earnest thought.

We have lately heard it doubted whether the killing of children to get them out of the way is still practiced in some of the heathen countries; but the Rev. James Sadler, of the London Mission Society gives a sad account of the way the Chinese of Amoy destroy their infant daughters. This is not regarded as a crime except among the native Christians who have been taught better. There are, it is true in some places, foundling houses established by the authorities, but the cruelties practiced in them seem worse than death. The Amoy Congregational Union has decided to raise money to recover and support infants abandoned to die or given over to destruction, and many have already been saved and baptized.

An exchange says: "It is complained in England that the Universities themselves have long since abdicated their teaching functions." Most of the real teaching, it is said, is provided by the unauthorized and outside system of private tutors, who exist independently of the colleges, and have, in a great degree, superseded them. In too many cases the candidate for an ordinary degree, if he wish to pass, is compelled to make use of a private tutor. His college does, indeed, provide him with a certain number of lectures, but the number is usually quite inadequate, and even if it were greater in several instances the teaching provided is not nearly so well calculated for the needs of the pupil as is the better-arranged teaching of the private tutor.

TEMPERANCE.

This is an age of many and various reforms. It ought to be a matter of rejoicing that this is so. We have not yet reached the perfection of heaven. Nor have we made the nearest possible approach to perfection here. The principles of our holy religion have not yet entirely moulded our lives into conformity with their own character. The ideal Christian civilization is still far from being actualized in the individual and the community. As long as this is true, and is known to be true, agitation for reform necessarily finds place; unless, indeed, the age should sit down contented with unrealized ideals and possibilities but partly attained. But as long as there is a vigorous vitality among the people, and religion has not become a matter of mere ceremony and form, this will not be the case. We say, therefore, that it ought to be regarded as a subject for joy that we live in an age in which a multitude of reforms are projected and preached, and a few actually accomplished. It shows that life is still strong and aggressive among us, that the public conscience is not dead, and that there is a powerful impulse to reach out after that which an enlightened judgment tells us is better than what we now have.

Among the reforms discussed within the last few years none seems to commend itself to the enlightened Christian heart and mind so greatly as the temperance reform. In this matter our state is by no means in advance. Although total abstinence has been earnestly preached throughout the length and breadth of our territory for years, yet several of our sister states have anticipated us in the passage of stringent prohibitory laws. But it is to be hoped that our legislature will not be far behind those of other states in taking suitable action to restrain drunkenness and, if possible, banish it from our borders entirely, and promote sobriety and good morals among the people. It is also to be hoped that all pastors and officers of churches, and all good Christian people everywhere, will give their hearty support to the men in our legislature whose hearts the Lord inclines to move in this direction.

And shall Christian ministers neglect the gospel of Christ to preach temperance? Not by any means. No neglect of this kind is necessary. Preaching the gospel of Christ involves the preaching of temperance. The greater here includes the less. Of course it is not pretended that abstaining from the use of intoxicating drinks is, either wholly or in part, the ground of our salvation. We can conceive of such a thing as a zealous abstainer going to perdition at last. In his case total abstinence was merely a form of outward morality. Temperance is properly a manifestation of the Christian life begun in the soul by the grace of God. The apostles were very careful to set forth the fact, in their epistles, that we are saved by grace, through faith, and that not of ourselves, it is the gift of God. But they were just as careful to exhort and urge their followers to shun the works of darkness and to let every fruit of the Spirit appear and abound in their lives. And in the catalogues they have left on record, drunkenness occupies a prominent place among sensual and devilish vices, and temperance an equally prominent place among the Christian virtues. We fail, therefore, to see how any one, especially in this practical nineteenth century, can pretend to declare the whole counsel of God without raising his voice against drunkenness and exhorting to temperance.

And do you suppose you can legislate morals into the people? This question was propounded to the writer a few days ago by a prominent lawyer. At first sight it seems to demand a negative answer, and by inference to dispose of the whole prohibition business. But if that is the case, what becomes of every criminal code from Moses down to the American Congress? These laws imply the right on the part of the ruling powers to say to those governed, Do thyself no harm, and do no injury to others. Our statute books are full of laws made to restrain men from immorality, which is contrary to our ideal of good conduct, and is injurious to themselves or to their fellow-men. And punishment is inflicted on those who disobey these laws. There are acts against murder and robbery, and, at least, in cities, against drunkenness pure and simple. If this is legislating morals into the people, then the principle is conceded. If it is not, then a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is not either. It certainly comes under the same class with other laws against that which is hurtful and injurious to society, opposed to the best interests of mankind and condemned by the teachings of God's word. L.

Church News.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Easter Rejoicings.

SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES.

Twenty-one catechumens were confirmed in Zion's Reformed church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Palm Sunday.

During Easter week services were held in St. John's church, Tamaqua, Rev. I. E. Graeff, pastor, every evening the first four days. On Good Friday, in the afternoon, a class of 17 young persons was confirmed, and on Easter Sunday, in the morning, the Holy Communion was administered. It is a matter of congratulation that this congregation is recovering from the financial embarrassment in which it was found a few years ago, and is growing in liberality and business enterprise. It is to be regretted, however, that this congregation is compelled to worship in a Union Church, and cannot therefore develop itself as freely as it would if it had a church entirely its own.

The Spring Communion at the St. Peter's congregation, at White Deer, was attended by the presence of a larger number of people than upon any previous similar occasion. Nearly 200 persons communed. The additions to the congregation by confirmation were 26. On a previous occasion 4 persons were added by confirmation—making 30 for the year. The service throughout was solemn and refreshing. The presence of the Lord seemed to be heartily realized. The call for benevolent contributions was met with a more liberal response than usual. During the present pastorate 200 have been added by confirmation, beside other additions by certificate and renewal of profession.

In Trinity Reformed church, Pottstown, Pa., Rev. L. K. Evans, pastor, divine services were held during Passion Week. Thirty-two were added to the church by confirmation—9 of whom received the sacrament of adult baptism—and 19 were received by letter—making a total addition of 51. The attendance at Easter Communion was large.

Rev. J. W. Alspach administered the Communion at Fairview, on the 30th of April. All the services were well attended. Ten persons were received by confirmation, and 2 by renewal of confession. Those confirmed had been under catechetical instruction for a year. The Licentiate, Edgar J. Hassler, assisted the pastor.

On Easter Sunday six person were received into East Vincent Reformed Church, Rev. D. W. Ebbert, pastor, by the rite of confirmation. This congregation is now securing funds to remodel their church building and the collectors are meeting with success.

The Spring Communion in the Rebersburg charge, Rev. W. M. Landis, pastor, was large and encouraging. Nineteen young persons were confirmed, and 7 infants were baptized. The communion was administered to three sick persons at their own homes. The benevolent contributions for the year amounted to $283—an increase on all the past. The pastor has been remembered with gifts valued at $130, in addition to his salary, which is promptly paid quarterly.

Rev. J. M. Mickley writes:—Our Easter Communion in Zion's Reformed church, Newburg, of which I am pastor, witnessed eight additions to the church, of whom five are heads of families, making 69 additions during my short pastorate. A goodly degree of prosperity is manifest in both the Church and Sunday school. The church edifice will be enlarged and refitted this summer, and the church and cemetery grounds newly enclosed and beautified.

J. K. M. writes:—The Reformed church of Berlin, Pa., of which the Rev. S. R. Breidenbaugh is pastor, observed the Lenten season by divine service on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and during Passion Week, every evening. On Good Friday morning, the services preparatory to the Holy Communion were held, and in the evening confirmation, at which time 31 were added to the membership of the congregation, making the total number of additions during the present pastorate of four years and a half, 140. Easter morning a special Sunday-school service was held, and an offering of $50 made for the Orphans. The Holy Communion was then celebrated by the largest number of members in the history of the congregation, and a collection of $67 lifted for benevolence—making a total thankoffering by the school and congregation of $117. All these services were largely attended, and the zeal and interest

manifested in them, gave evidence of the spiritual significance of a true observance of Lent. Although many in this community, governed by prejudice, boast that Good Friday and Easter are of no more significance—perhaps not as much—to them than any other day in the year; with this congregation it has become a fixed custom to observe this season of the church year by special services calculated to impress the people with the importance of humiliation and self examination, in order to a proper participation in the rejoicings of Easter morning.

In the Reformed Churches of Allentown, Pa., confirmation services were held on Good Friday, followed by the Holy Communion on Easter Sunday. Following are the accessions to the different churches:—By confirmation, Zion's church, Rev. E. A. Gernant, pastor, 37 persons; Salem's church, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, pastor, 62 persons; St. John's church, Rev. S. G. Wagner, D. D., pastor, 18 persons. A number of persons were also received on profession of faith.

Rev. Dubbs, in addition, received 31 persons into the Salem's Church, by certificate. At the Holy Communion 470 guests were present. This congregation is earnestly engaged in collecting money, and expects to pay off its entire debt by July 1.

SYNOD OF POTOMAC.

Ten persons were received into full communion with the church at Boonsboro, Maryland, Rev. S. Miller, pastor, at the Easter season. The pastor was assisted by Rev. W. E. Krebs, of Littlestown, Pa.

Rev. J. S. Kieffer, at Hagerstown, Maryland, confirmed 15 persons, and received 4 by certificate at Easter.

At Martinsburg, Pa., Rev. J. D. Miller, pastor, 5 young persons, who had received faithful catechetical instruction, were admitted to full membership by confirmation, and 7 were received by certificate. The services throughout Passion Week, as well as on Easter Day, were appropriate. The pastor has grounds for encouragement.

Communion services were held in St. Luke's Church of the Martinsburg charge, on the Sunday after Easter. Rev. Isaac N. Peightel, of Pattonville, Bedford county, Pa., assisted the pastor, and preached on Friday and Saturday evenings, and on Sunday morning. One person was received in full communion with the congregation on certificate, from the Church of God. The services were well attended and much interest was manifested.

SYNOD OF OHIO.

Communion services were held in the Reformed church, Thornville, O., on Easter Sunday. Services during Passion Week were well attended. Nine persons, eight of them heads of families, were received into the church.

In the Wadsworth charge, O., the Lord's Supper was celebrated in the Coplay congregation, on Palm Sunday, and in the Johnson's Corners' congregation on Easter. Four persons were added to the first, and seven to the latter congregation.

Rev. M. Loucks, pastor of the Valley charge, O., held communion services in the David's church on Palm Sunday, and in the Hawker church at Easter. Six persons were added to the David's church. The charge is making good progress.

The Grace congregation at Akron, O., *is in a flourishing condition. At the Easter* communion, 31 persons were received into the church. The new church will be finished July 1. In the meanwhile the congregation worships in the beautiful and commodious Sunday-school room.

Services were held in the First Reformed church, Dayton, O., Rev. W. A. Hale, pastor, during the two weeks preceding Easter. Twenty-six persons were added to the church. Communion on Sunday was very largely attended.

Daily services were held during Passion Week in the Reformed church at Williamsburg, O. The number of persons at the Lord's Supper was the largest in the history of many years. Twenty-nine persons were added to the church, 18 by confirmation, 5 by certificate, and 6 on reprofession of faith.

Rev. J. Stuck, pastor of the Mount Pleasant charge, O., was assisted in the communion services by his probable successor, Rev. N. W. Bloom, of Mahoning county, O. Fourteen persons were added to the Bethel congregation, and 16 to the Hillgrove congregation. The services were well attended. Rev. Stuck intends resigning the charge.

At a communion held on Easter Sunday in the Reformed church, at Paris, O., Rev. J. J. Leberman, pastor, 2 persons were added to the church by confirmation, and 2 by certificate. The communion was the largest since the present pastorate of nine years. The collection for benevolence was also the most liberal lifted in this congregation on such an occasion.

Services were well attended during Passion Week, in the First Reformed church, Tiffin, O., Rev. L. H. Ketauver, D. D., pastor. Impressive communion services were held on Easter, in which the pastor was assisted by Revs. Profs. R. Good and A. S. Zerbe, Ph. D. Six persons were added to the church on Saturday previous.

Many persons were unable to get inside of the Reformed Church at Youngstown, O., on Easter, by reason of the large multitude already assembled, and therefore turned about and went home. The necessity for a new church has become so apparent, that the early erection of one is earnestly spoken of. Rev. Herold at present ministers to the congregation.

The population of Youngstown is rapidly increasing, and will soon number 20,000. The iron industry, which gives to Youngstown the appearance of Pittsburg, attracts a great many laborers, among whom are many Germans. This German element is a matter of great promise in the future to our German congregation. Besides our own there is but one German church in Youngstown, namely, a Lutheran.

The younger portion of the Reformed congregation have formed themselves into a literary society, Christian in character, and numbering 40 members. Among them are some who formerly were pupils at Calvin Institute.

Rev. J. H. Ruetenik lately visited the congregation, and preached on Easter Sunday evening. Before the visit was concluded, one of the elders, Bro. Oswald, presented him with $20, towards the purchase of a sewing machine for the use of the female pupils of Calvin Institute. The congregation has up to this time stood in connection with Eastern Ohio Classis (English), but designs shortly to be transferred to Erie Classis (German).

SYNOD OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Thirteen persons were received into the Reformed Church at Upper Sandusky O., on Good Friday, by the pastor, Rev. E. D. Miller, who conducted the services in both languages, in the presence of a very large congregation. A large number of persons partook of the Lord's Supper on Easter Sunday. Twenty persons more, all Germans, were received into the church. Bro. Miller has now been laboring in this field about one year, and his labors have been richly blessed.

At the Easter communion held in Salzburg, O., by the pastor, Rev. C. W. Henschen, some persons were added to the church by renewal of profession, and the church was beautified by a pulpit, which hitherto was lacking. The pulpit was the gift of the Woman's Association.

Fourteen persons were received by confirmation on Palm Sunday, and 9 by renewal of profession on Easter Sunday, into the Reformed Church at Detroit, Mich., Rev. William Hausen, pastor. An Orphans' Home of the Reformed Church, was dedicated at the same place on Easter Sunday afternoon. Rev. L. Ziegler, who takes charge of the Home, preached the dedicatory sermon, after which Pastor Hausen conducted the dedication services to their conclusion. The Home was dedicated under the name of "Talitha—Cumi." The Home opened with 3 orphans.

S.

General Church News.

SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a special meeting of Philadelphia Classis, held April 25, 1882, in "Mechanics' Hall," Spring City, Chester county, Pa., the following items of business were transacted:

1. The request of certain petitioners memorializing Classis to form a new Reformed congregation at Spring City, was granted.

2. The new congregation and the East Vincent congregation were constituted a pastoral charge, under the name of East Vincent and Spring City charge.

3. The third item calling for the dismissal of Rev. E. H. Dieffenbacher to the Classis of Mercersburg, Synod of Potomac, was laid on the table. This action was necessitated by the absence of any papers bearing on the request. The President of Classis is supposed to have Bro. Dieffenbacher's request in his possession, but as the president was not present at the meeting and no papers asking for dismissal were presented, Classis could not dismiss the brother.

4 Rev. John P. Stein was received from Lebanon Classis, and his name entered upon the roll.

5. A call to Rev. John P. Stein from St. John's Mission, West Phila., was confirmed, and Revs. C. G. Fisher, D. Van Horne, D.D., and George H. Johnston, appointed a committee of installation.

At a special meeting of Lancaster Classis lately held in the First Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa., the following items of business were transacted:

1. The pastoral relation between Rev. L. F. Zinkhan and the Manheim charge, was dissolved, and the brother dismissed to Maryland Classis. Bro. Zinkhan served the Manheim charge five years with good results.

2. Rev. A. S. Stauffer was received from the East Susquehanna Classis, and a call to *him from the Hummelstown charge*, confirmed. Revs. E. V. Gerhart, D. D, J. H. Pannebecker, and C. S. Gerhard, were appointed a committee of installation.

3. Revs. J. H. Dubbs, D. D., Prof. J. S. Stahr, and Theodore Appel, D. D., were appointed a committee to supply the Manheim charge, until it secure a pastor.

The Lower-Saucon charge, Northampton county, Pa., Rev. A. B. Koplin, pastor, lately forwarded $398.29 to Womelsdorf, to be applied to the Building Fund of Bethany Orphans' Home. This was collected among the members of the congregation. A number of persons have not yet presented their gifts, so that it is expected the above sum will be increased. The Hess Brothers, also members of this charge, last fall gave $25 to the Building Fund, which makes the entire offering from this Saucon charge, $423.29. A very praiseworthy offering, truly!

From a newspaper slip sent to us, we condense the following:

On last Monday the annual meeting of the joint consistories of "The Mahanoy Charge," (Reformed), met in St. John's church of said charge, in Upper Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa. The officers for the ensuing year are: Elder Joel Daniel, Pres.; J. R. Hilbush, Sec'y., and Wm. Berghouse, Treasurer. Delegates to East Susquehanna Classis, which meets in Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 31, 1882, are, J. R. Hilbush, Primarius; Joel Daniel, Secundus.

The different congregations of the charge contributed during the year the following amounts, viz:

	For benevolence.	Home Expen.
St. Peter's,	$98 01	$280 50
Himmel's,	35 18	190 00
St. John's,	39 57	81 00
St. Jacob's	27 60	109 45
Salevis,	33 80	147 48
St. Paul's,	16 49	96 00
David's,	10 11	85 00
Total,	$260 76	$990 23

The benevolence money (including some from last year) was paid out for the following objects:

For re-building of the Milton church	$ 10 00
Assessment of Classis (being for home missions, &c.),	137 00
Bethany Orphans' Home, at Womelsdorf, Pa	132 50
Total	$279 50

The evening before the meeting, the pastor of the charge, Rev. A. R. Hottenstein, always preaches a suitable sermon for the occasion, generally to a full house.

It is pleasing to hear the favorable reports from representatives of the different congregations at our meetings, reporting that the services are well attended; no debts in any of the churches; the money raised for benevolence increasing; pastor regularly paid; no strife of any kind; the number of church periodicals largely increased; 49 MESSENGERS and 86 *Hausfreunds* are coming into the charge. All these are evidences of prosperity in the charge.

SYNOD OF OHIO.

The second anniversary of the Woman's Missionary Society was held in the First Reformed church, Tiffin, O., on Sunday evening. Mr. W. H. Shultz of the Theological Seminary at Tiffin, O., delivered the principal address, and Mr. F. S. Houser, of the same institution, read an essay. The annual report of the secretary, Mrs. Rev. W. H. Fenneman, was read, which shows the society to be in a healthy condition, and in good working order. According to the treasurer's report, the receipts of the last year amounted to $86, nearly all of which has been paid into the treasuries of our Home and Foreign Missionary Boards.

The address of Rev. Frank Wetzel has been changed from Dakota, Ill., to Forreston, Ogle county, in the same state.

The Post Office address of Rev. Daniel Kroh has been changed from Erie, Michigan, to No. 200 Dorr street, Toledo, Ohio.

Rev. S. Thomas, formerly missionary at New Basel, Kan., has removed to Bunker Hill, Russell county, Kan. Correspondents please take notice.

SYNOD OF THE NORTHWEST.

Rev. Martin Bitz's address is Box 717, St. Paul, Minn.

The address of Rev. L. Ziegler, is—Rev. L. Ziegler, care of Mr. C. Fredericks, grocer, Springwells, near Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.

Rev. Dr. H. J. Ruetenik a short time ago spent a Sunday with Rev. Schoepfle, pastor of the Birmingham charge. O., having been invited by the pastor to do so. Birmingham charge is the daughter of the Vermillion charge, and consists of two congregations, each of which has a neat new church. Rev. Kuehlin is pastor of the mother charge, and founded the Birmingham charge. He has been pastor of the Vermillion charge for sixteen years. Dr. Ruetenik, on his return towards home, visited Rev. Kuehlin also. He preached in both charges, and reports the churches as in a healthy spiritual condition, and the faithful pastors as hard at work.

S.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF CLASSES FOR 1882.

The Classes of the Synods of the United States, Potomac, and Pittsburg, take place, as follows:

1. Mercersburg Classis, in Mercersburg, Pa., Wednesday evening, May 10, at 7.30 o'clock.

2. North Carolina Classis, in Mount Zion Church, Rowan county, N. C., Thursday, May 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

3. West Susquehanna Classis, in Mifflinburg, Pa., Wednesday evening, May 17, at 7.30 o'clock.

4. Virginia Classis, in Middlebrook, Va., Wednesday evening, May 17, at 7 30 o'clock.

5. East Pennsylvania Classis, in Bath, Pa, Friday evening, May 19, at 7.30 o'clock.

6. Goshenhoppen Classis, in Lower Milford, Pa., Friday afternoon, May 19, at 2 o'clock.

7. Tohickon Classis, in Springtown, Pa., Friday evening, May 19, at 7.30 o'clock.

8. Lehigh Classis, in Blandon, Pa., Friday evening, May 19, at 7.30 o'clock.

9. Allegheny Classis, in Millerstown, Pa., Monday evening, May 24 at 7.30 o'clock.

10. Clarion Classis, in St. Petersburg, Thursday evening, May 25, at 7.30 o'clock.

11. Zion's Classis, in Trinity Reformed Church of York, Pa., Tuesday forenoon, May 30, at 10 o'clock.

12. Lebanon Classis, in Newmanstown, Pa., Wednesday evening, May 31, at 8 o'clock.

13. East Susquehanna Classis, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., Wednesday evening, May 31, at 7.45 o'clock.

14. Maryland Classis, in Middletown, Md., Wednesday evening, May 31, at 7.30 o'clock.

15. Somerset Classis, in Meyersdale, Pa., May 31, at 7.30 o'clock.

16. Lancaster Classis, in Columbia, Pa., Thursday evening, June 1, at 7.30 o'clock.

17. Westmoreland Classis, in Pine Run Ref. Church, Westmoreland county, Pa., Thursday evening, June 1, at 7 30 o'clock.

18. St. Paul's Classis, in St. Mark's Church of Zion's charge, Crawford county, Pa., Thursday evening, June 1, at 7 30 o'clock.

19. Philadelphia Classis, in White Marsh, Pa., Friday evening, June 2, at 8 o'clock.

20. San Francisco Classis, in St. John's Ref. Church of San Francisco, Cal., Friday evening, June 2, at 8 o'clock.

21. Portland Oregon Classis, in Oregon city, Oregon, Thursday evening, June 8, at 7.30 o'clock.

22. Gettysburg Classis (for organization), in Gettysburg, Pa., Wednesday evening, June 14, at 8 o'clock.

23. Carlisle Classis (for organization), in Carlisle, Pa., Wednesday evening, June 14, at 8 o'clock.

General News.

HOME.

Five buildings, including the Episcopal Church, were burned at Middletown, Del., on the 2nd inst.

The Star Route cases are being tried before the Criminal Court at Washington. The accused are under heavy fire from the prosecution.

The National House of Representatives is now discussing the Tariff Bill in dead earnest. The proposition is to refer the subject to a Commission.

Destructive missiles were sent to W. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field last week. One exploded prematurely in the mail bags and the trick was exposed without any damage.

A fire at Racine, Wisconsin, on the 6th inst., destroyed seven blocks of buildings valued at $750,000.——The massive stone Court House, at Pittsburg, was burned on the 7th inst.

Lieutenant Danenhower, of the *Jeannette*, sent by Mr. Bennett to Arctic seas, but which sank among the ice floes in June, 1881, is writing an account of the voyage which reads like a romance.

FOREIGN.

The West Coast of Africa is said to be again infested with pirates.

The most exciting news from Europe is Mr. Gladstone's change of policy in regard to Irish affairs. He seems to have given up all ideas of coercion. We have stated the facts in an editorial paragraph.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—Lieutenant Danenhower was received by the Emperor and Empress yesterday. To-day he will visit the Grand Duke Alexis, the Minister of Marine, and General Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior.

Dublin, May 6—A terrible tragedy occurred here to night. Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary, and Mr. Thos. Henry Burke, the Under Secretary, were assassinated in Phœnix Park. About half-past 7 o'clock they left the Under Secretary's lodge to walk over to the Chief Secretary's residence to dinner. When within one hundred yards of the Phœnix Monument they were attacked by four men wearing slouched hats. It is supposed that Mr. Burke was first assailed and stabbed through the heart. Lord Frederick Cavendish attempted to defend him, but he, too, was stabbed by the assassins. They repeatedly plunged their knives into the breasts of their victims, and, having cut their throats, they got on a car and drove rapidly from the park by the Chapel-Izod gate.

A gentleman named Maguire and a friend, who were on tricycles, shortly before had passed Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish, when on their way along the main road through the park, and on their return journey they found the Chief Secretary lying in the centre of the carriageway and Mr. Burke prostrate upon the pathway. Both gentlemen were lying in large pools of bloods. They informed the police at Park Gate Station of what they had seen. The police at once proceeded to the scene of the murder and conveyed the bodies to the hospital.

On examination it was found that Mr. Burke had received several stabs near the region of the heart, and his throat had been cut almost completely across. His clothes were absolutely saturated with blood, and the hemorrhage must have been tremendous. His clothes were also torn. His gloves had been torn in many places, and his hands bore marks suggestive of a fierce encounter with his assailants.

Lord Frederick did not wear gloves. He had been stabbed in several places about the chest. One wound was through the right lung and penetrated deeply. When the bodies were first found Lord Frederick Cavendish's lips were moving as if he were trying to speak, but he showed no further signs of consciousness.

It is needless to add that the assassinations are attributed to the Fenians, although this must be pure conjecture. A large quantity of notes and gold coin, besides their gold watches, were found in the pockets of the victims, which showed that the object of the crime was not robbery. Great excitement prevails throughout Dublin, and widespread indignation is expressed over the event.

A boy named Jacob states that while birds-nesting in the Park he saw, about 200 yards from where he was and close to the road, a group of men as if wrestling. He thought they were roughs and did not pay attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground and four others jump on a car and drive off toward Chapel-Izod, which lies in a direction opposite to the city. They drove at a rapid pace, and he could not give any description of the appearance of the men.

Lord Frederick Cavendish only arrived in Dublin this afternoon, along with Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant. He was present at the installation ceremony in Dublin Castle, and left there with Mr. Burke, his fellow-victim, early in the evening. Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, Under Secretary for Ireland, went for a walk in Phœnix Park. They were both strolling along about half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge.

Dublin, May 7.—Maguire, one of the men who discovered the remains, says that only nine or ten minutes elapsed between his meeting Cavendish and Burke alive and finding their corpses.

It is believed Mr. Burke was aware that his movements were dogged. He had frequently been advised to have an escort, but always refused.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

The friends of Bethany Orphans' Home are invited to attend the laying of the Corner-stone of its new building, on Thursday, May 25, at 1 P. M Under present circumstances, visiting friends cannot be supplied with lunch, as has been, heretofore, the case, at our anniversary occasions.

B. BAUSMAN,
Prest. Board of Managers.

NOTICE.

Delegates and others having business at the meeting of Virginia Classis will find conveyances awaiting them at Staunton, Va., on *Tuesday evening, May* 16 to take them to Middlebrook. All will be expected to come over the B. & O. R. R., arriving at Staunton at 5 P.M. Any persons failing to come by Tuesday's train, and not notifying the pastor, or requesting to be met at some other hour, will be compelled to find their own conveyance to Middlebrook. COMMITTEE.

SEMINARY NOTICE.

The Commencement of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa., will be celebrated on Thursday evening, May 11th, in the College chapel at 8 o'clock. The graduating class numbers 5. The Board of Visitors will convene on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 9th. E. V. GERHART,
Pres. of Faculty.
Lancaster, Pa., April 17th, 1882.

A PREMIUM FOR A TRACT.

A Premium of TWENTY DOLLARS is hereby offered for the best four-paged Tract on "THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES," for general distribution. Tract to contain 1500 words.

A Committee composed of Revs. J. A. Peters, Dr. J. B. Shumaker, J. G. Fritchey, Prof. J. I. Stahr and Elders Christian Gast and Jno. B. Roth, Chas. Denues, Esq., all of Lancaster, Pa., will review the manuscripts, and decide which one is entitled to the Premium.

Manuscripts are to be sent to any member of the Committee, Lancaster, Pa., by June 20th, '82.

Those sending them will sign them with an assumed name, and put assumed name and their own name in an envelope enclosed in another, which is to be directed to the undersigned.

All manuscripts to be the property of the undersigned.

CHAS. G. FISHER,
Ref. Ch. Pub. Bd.,
907, Arch St. Phila., Pa.
March 20, 1882.

Business Department.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Please examine your labels and if it is time to renew your subscription for another year, or you are back more than one year, remit us the amount by check, Postal Order or Registered Letter, at as early a date as possible.

Should you remit and on examining the label on your paper you do not find the proper credit given after two weeks have elapsed, please inform us by postal, so that any failure to reach us may be discovered or any mistake or omission may be corrected.

Will not every subscriber make it his or her business or duty to secure at least one new subscriber, and thus obtain some one of the premiums offered in another column, and help to increase the number of subscribers?

Renew Subscriptions for "GUARDIAN," "CHILD'S TREASURY," "LESSON PAPERS," (advanced & primary); "SCHOLARS QUARTERLY," "SUNSHINE," and "REFORMED QUARTERLY" for 1882.

—THE—
REFORMED CHURCH
PUBLICATION BOARD.
907 ARCH ST., PHILA.,

Offer for sale the following books:

THE ARTIST AND HIS MISSION.
By Rev. W. M. Reily, Ph. D. Price $1.50.

THE APOSTLES:
Their Lives and Labors.
By Rev. D. F. Brendle, A. M. Price $1.25.

NOTES ON HEIDELBERG CATECHISM.
By Rev. A. C. Whitmer. Price $1.00.

CONFIRMATION:
A Tract for Catechumens.
By Rev. A. C. Whitmer, Price 8 cts. per copy; 75 cents per dozen.

THE OFFICE OF DEACON,
And Its Practical Work.
By Rev. L. D. Steckel. Price 10 *cents per copy; $1 00 per dozen.*

THE SHORTER HEIDELBERG CATECHISM.
By. Rev. D. Van Horn, D. D. Price 8 *cents per copy; 90 cents per dozen. Half bound 12 cts; $1.20 per dozen.*

THE FATHERS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.
Vols. I II III IV V. By Rev. H. Harbaugh D. D. and Rev. D. Y. Heisler. New edition of Vol. I. just received. Price $1.50 *per Vol.*

CREED AND CUSTOMS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.
By Rev. Geo. B. Russell, D. D. Price $1.50.

SINAI AND ZION;
Or, A Pilgrimage Through the Wilderness to the Land of Promise.
By Rev. B. Bausman, D. D. Price $1.50

WAYSIDE GLEANINGS.
By Rev. B. Bausman, D. D. Price $1.25.

THE FAMILY ASSISTANT.
By Rev. S. R Fisher, D D. Price $1.00.

HARBAUGH'S HARFE;
A collection of Penna. German Poems.
By Rev. H. Harbaugh, D. D. Price $1.25.

HEAVEN, HEAVENLY RECOGNITION AND HEAVENLY HOME.
By Rev. H. Harbaugh, D. D. The first two $1.25 *a piece; the last* $1.50.

All of the above books sent postage paid on receipt of the retail price.

PHOTOGRAPH
OF THE LATE
Rev. SAMUEL R. FISHER D. D,
An excellent likeness, price 30 cents.

SUPPLIES FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.
LIBRARIES, REWARD CARDS, TICKETS, &c., &c., at as low prices as they can be purchased elsewhere, to be had at our store. We hope that those who are in need of such will give *our*—rather *their*—store the preference. Bear in mind we can furnish you with everything in this line at the same rates as they can be obtained anywhere else. Give us a trial!

HYMNS & MUSIC FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.
Hymns and Carols by Miss Alice Nevin. $4.50 per dozen. Companion of Praise, by Rev. Dr. Van Horne, D. D. $3.60 per doz. Song Treasury, by J. H. Kurzenknabe. $3.60 per doz. Silver Echoes, New, by J. H. Kurzenknabe. For Primary & Intermediate Classes, $2.40 per doz. Also all Music Books published at Publisher's prices. We solicit orders for any of the above, which will be promptly and satisfactorily filled.

Hymn Books, Order of Worship, Golden Censer, Catechisms in all styles of binding and at all prices.

SUPPLIES FOR OUR MINISTERS.
We have a full line of Sermon, Note, Cap and Letter Paper, Envelopes, Inks, &c., &c., Scratch Tablets of all sizes, &c., &c., at reasonable prices.
We can also fill orders for Miscellaneous Books at prices as *low as offered by any house in the trade.*
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the Church. Address
REFORMED CHURCH PUBLICATION BOARD
907 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Youth's Department.

THE STORKS OF DELFT.

The bells clanged dread in every spire,
The watchman cried: "Fire, fire! fire! fire!
Ho! men of Delft, the city flames,
Run from your labors and your games.
Ho! rich and poor, haste for your lives,
Snatch your dear children and your wives,
The bedrid, aged, sick, and blind,
The idiot and insane of mind;
Then think of household goods and gear,
Rich tapestries and flagons dear,
And plate wherewith your town makes cheer.
Run, burghers, for the flames are red,
They hiss and crackle overhead,
And high above each lane and street
Hangs our brave city's winding sheet."
And thus it chanced in Delft of fame
Lived many storks that went and came,
Free from all harm, protected, blessed,
Because they cleared the city's pest—
Toads, frogs, and noisome creatures foul.
So wise a bird some gave a soul,
And scarce a man but reared a thatch
Whereon the little storks might hatch.
Now, on that fatal third of May,
When lurid clouds obscured the day,
With nestling birds just out of shell,
A strange and piteous thing befell.
Soft, downy, formless wing and head
That lay within the natal bed.
The parent birds quick saw their doom,
'Mid stifling smoke and sullen boom
Of falling roof and splintering wall,
And groan, and curse, and anguish call,
'Mid swaying crowds and rushing feet,
And furnace-blasts of withering heat,
And flying sparks like living things,
That bore destruction on their wings.
And first they sought in haste to bear
Their nurslings through the heated air;
But no, their strength would not suffice;
They struggle, but they cannot rise,
And, panting back upon the nest,
They hide their young with wing and breast,
And calmly wait the fiery wave
To lay them in a common grave.
The flying crowds with wonder saw
A sight to fill the soul with awe,
Those birds that chose not life, but death,
To shield their young with latest breath;
Mounting in love a funeral pyre
They gave their bosoms to the fire.
And thus, perchance, the storks that day
Taught some poor craven heart the way
To stay his feet for those in need,
To help the weak, the sick to heed,
Remembering those old words, how writ:
"Who saves his life shall forfeit it."
Amid the records of the town
This tale is truly written down.
In letters of the purest gold
Such noble story well were told,
Of birds heroic in their death,
Teaching Christ's truth with falling breath,
And glazing eye, and fluttering wing—
Those storks of Delft whereof I sing.

A LITTLE GIRL'S LIFE IN 1782.

One hundred years ago a little girl named Mary Butt was living with her parents at the pretty rectory of Stamford-on-the-Terne, in England. She was a bright and beautiful child, and when she grew up she became Mrs. Sherwood, the writer of a great many charming stories for young people.

But nothing that she wrote is so entertaining as the story of her childhood, which, when she was an old lady, she told to please her grand-children. I wonder how the girls who read this paper would endure the discipline which little Mary submitted to so patiently in 1782.

From the time she was six until she was thirteen she wore every day an iron collar around her neck, and a blackboard strapped tightly over her shoulders. This was to make her perfectly straight. Perhaps you may have seen here and there a very stately old lady who never was known to lean back in her chair, but who always held herself as erect as a soldier on duty. If so, she was taught, you may be sure, to carry herself in that way when she was a little girl.

Poor Mary's iron collar was put on in the morning, and was not taken off until dark, and, worse than that, she says: "I generally did all my lessons standing in stocks, with the collar around my neck. I never sat on a chair in my mother's presence."

Her brother and herself were great readers, but you can count on the fingers of one hand all the books they had to read. Robinson Crusoe, two sets of Fairy Tales, The Little Female Academy, and Æsop's Fables formed the entire juvenile library. They used to take Robinson Crusoe, and seat themselves at the bottom of the wide stair-case, the two heads bent over the page together. Whenever they turned a leaf they, ascended a step, until they reached the top, and then they began to go down again.

Little Marten was not very persevering with his Latin, so, although it was not then the fashion for girls, Mary's mother decided that she should begin the study in order to encourage him. The sister soon distanced the brother, and before she was twelve her regular task of a morning was fifty lines of Virgil, translated as she stood in the stocks.

You will ask what sort of dress this little girl was allowed to wear one hundred years ago. In Summer she had cambric, and in Winter linsey-woolsey or stuff gowns, with a simple white muslin for best. Her mother always insisted on a pinafore, which was a great loose apron worn over everything else, and enveloping her from head to feet.

It is quite refreshing to find that neither the blackboard nor the Latin took from the child a love of play and of dolls. Her special pet was a huge wooden doll, which she carried to the woods with her, tied by a string to her waist. After the grown people had decided that she was too big to care for dolls, a friend one day presented her with a fine gauze cap, and this was the only ornament she ever possessed as a child.

I think the little girls who compare 1882 with 1782 must be thankful they were not born in the last century. I know that I am. Yet little Mary Butt was a very happy child, spending, when permitted, hours of great delight in the woods and groves, and listening eagerly to the talk of the learned and traveled visitors who came to Stamford Rectory.—*M. E. Sangster, in Harper's Young People.*

THE SPOOL OF COTTON.

Once a young man with very little money opened a small store in a New England city. So few people came in to buy his goods that he grew discouraged, and said to himself, as he shut up his store one Friday night, "If I don't have more customers to-morrow I'll give it up and go away."

Just then a little girl came along, looked up at him, and said:

"Are you the man that keeps this store?"

"Yes," he answered, "this is my store; but it is shut and locked up now."

"Well," said the little girl, "won't you please open it again and sell me a spool of number seventy cotton? All the stores are shut up, and my mamma wants it to finish my dress to-night, so that I can go and visit my auntie to-morrow."

The young merchant could not refuse the child's pleading voice; so he unlocked the store, went in, lit his lamp, found for her the spool of thread, and took her six cents. She went happy on her way home; and the next day her mother came in with two other ladies, thanked him for his kindness, and bought some goods, as did the other ladies also, who had heard the story.

Perhaps they told it to others, for more customers came in, and from that day his store was successful. Afterward he became very rich, and used to say, "I owe it all to that spool of cotton."

But it was the kindness, more than the cotton, which won him friends and success; for who wouldn't rather buy of a kind, pleasant person than of one who seemed selfish and careless of others?—*Presbyterian Banner.*

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

During the year 1790, as the French and Prussian armies stood face to face, a little boy whose father served in the Prussian ranks, happened to hear that the provision for the army was ill supplied, and that even money was unable to buy food.

The constant repetition of this sank deeply into the little fellow's mind, and as he knew his mother had plenty of potatoes he determined to carry some to his father.

So anxious was he to set off, that he could not wait for his mother's return from the neighboring village, but filled a sack with potatoes and started away toward the Rhine, for he knew that his father's regiment lay encamped at Mainz, and he had learnt the shortest way thither from the schoolmaster.

Every place he arrived at with his burden the people willingly gave him food and shelter; and an empty cart, going in the direction of Mainz, lightened his labor and brought him safely into the Prussian camp.

When he made known his business and his father's name, the captain of the latter's company ordered the lad with his sack into his tent, and sent for the father. The joy of both was indeed great, and the happy father kept the little fellow in camp until he had recovered of his long journey.

The captain and other officers, who took an uncommon liking for the plucky little traveller, rewarded him handsomely; as did the French, too, into whose hands he afterwards fell, for they treated him kindly; and their general, Custine, even made him a present and set him free again.—*From the German.*

PET SQUIRRELS AND THEIR WAYS.

Some time ago a Bennington man set up a private zoological establishment in an unoccupied upper room of his house. He had a bouncing big gray squirrel, a tiny dog weighing about 2½ pounds, some half grown cats, a screech owl, and several robins. He turned them loose in the room and they lived peaceably together for some months. One day the man went up to the room to feed his pets. He found the robins in fragments, a wing here and a leg there. The owl was dead and his feathers strewn over the floor; the dog was shivering in one corner of the room, and the cats had crawled under a low bench. The squirrel was complete master of the premises. More recently the same gentleman had a pair of gray squirrels, which he kept in a cage. To give them more liberty he took them to an upper room, opened the cage and left them alone. In a few hours he went up again and found that they had destroyed the sash of the four windows of the room by chipping off the "parting strips" clear down to the glass, some of the splinters being six inches long. Another Bennington man was chopping wood on Mount Anthony. He cut down a dead stump which crumbled when it struck the ground, and exposed six flying squirrels that were stunned by the shock. In half a minute he had them all in his dinner pail. He sold a pair of them to a neighbor who put them in a bird-cage. The next morning they were gone; they had squeezed through the wires in some way. He bought another pair and put them in a stronger cage, and was as successful as Peter, the pumpkin-eater, and his wife, for "there he kept them very well." Several weeks later his wife took from her wardrobe a valuable silk dress, and was shocked to find it ruined. It was in shreds, and a good deal of fabric gone. A search resulted in finding a splendid nest of silk under a bureau. It was occupied by the pets that had escaped. *Troy Press.*

ROSIE'S RESOLUTION.

Rosie was very busy reading her library book. It was almost dark, but she held it close to the window and strained her eyes to see the letters. Just then her mother came into the room.

"Put down your book, Rosie," she said, "you will ruin your eyes if you read in such a light."

"In a minute, mamma," Rosie replied. "I've got just where Amy finds the little boy, and—"

"Stop immediately," said her mother, interrupting her. "I want you to go down to Bridget and tell her Uncle Edward will be here to supper, and she will have to put on another plate for him."

"But mamma,—"

"Go now, Rosie," interrupted her mother, "you must learn to do what I tell you, at once."

Rosie closed the book slowly, and went out of the room, slamming the door behind her.

"I do think I might have my own way once in a while," she said to herself; "I don't see why children always have to do as their mothers say. How glad I shall be when I am old enough to do as I please! It will be so long, though. Only nine years old! O dear!"

Just then some words of next Sunday's lesson which she had been looking over that afternoon, came into her mind. "And He went down with them—and was subject unto them."

"Auntie said that meant, that Jesus did just what His father and mother told Him to do. I suppose He did it pleasantly, too. And He was so great and wise! I must be like Him—and I will!"

Rosie gave such a stamp with her foot because she was so much in earnest, that she nearly fell down two or three steps of the stairs on which she was standing. She made such a noise that her mother came running down after her, and Bridget rushed up from the kitchen "to see if the dear child was kilt entirely."

But Rosie was not hurt. In a moment she had her arms around her mother's neck, almost smothering her with kisses and asking her forgiveness. Then she ran down to Bridget to "help her get tea."

What wonderful little biscuits she cut out with the top of a pepper-box, and how delightful it was to put the tea-things on, just as mother liked to see them! But best of all were the stories Uncle Richard told her, as she sat on his knee in the fire-light.

"I guess I don't want to be old and to take care of myself, after all," she thought to herself. "It is so pleasant to be petted, and to be told just what to do. I guess I'll stay little as long as I can."

THE POET AND THE CHILDREN.

The following is related of Longfellow, the poet, as an occurrence one day at his home in Cambridge: A bright little lad was shown into the room. He was very young, perhaps seven years of age, and held in his hand a newly-bound volume. His manner suggested foreign breeding, as he bowed with marrionette gravity to every one in the room, and then stood still, as if at a loss how to proceed. Longfellow looked up smilingly, and his great love for children was evident in the mildness of his speech.

"Good morning, my lad," said he amiably; "did you wish to see me?"

The boy said hesitatingly: "Professor Longfellow?"

"Yes," responded the poet, kindly. "What is it? Come hither."

"This is my birthday," he said, excitedly, "and I have come to ask you to put your autograph in my new album. Mother just gave it to me, and she thought I might ask you."

"What is your name?" asked the poet.

The boy looked up shyly.

"I am named for you," he said simply, "and my father works in the college."

A LITTLE GENTLEMAN.

BY M. E. SANGSTER.

His cap is old, but his hair is gold,
And his face is as clear as the sky;
And whoever he meets, on lanes or streets,
He looks him straight in the eye,
With a fearless pride that has naught to hide,
Though he bows like a little knight,
Quite debonair, to a lady fair,
With a smile that is swift as light.

Does his mother call? Not kite, or ball,
Or the prettiest game, can stay
His eager feet as he hastes to greet
Whatever she means to say.
And the teachers depend on the little friend
At school, in his place at nine,
With his lessons learned and his good marks earned,
All ready to toe the line.

I wonder if you have seen him too,
This boy, who is not too big
For a morning kiss from mother and Sis,
Who isn't a big of a prig.
But gentle and strong, and the whole day long
As merry as boy can be.
A gentleman, dears, in the coming years,
And at present the boy for me.

—*Harper's Young People.*

TRAVEL BY ELECTRICITY.

You know that messages can be sent by electricity. Did you know that people are beginning to travel by electricity? This does not mean that they flash through the air like lightning, but that carriages, railroad-cars, for instance, can be propelled by the electric force.

To build an electric railroad, a track is laid which looks like a common car-track, and a car is built resembling an ordinary street-car. But there is no locomotive. A car driven along the street by electric force appears to persons walking on the sidewalk as if it were running of its own accord, without either horses or engine. The secret is that at some spot near by there are placed a number of steam-engines, each one busily working a dynamo-electric machine to produce electricity.

One very important thing about the dynamo is that it will "work both ways," as one may say. It may be used to convert force—of a steam-engine, for instance—into electricity; or, if you have got plenty of electricity but wish for some force, and will let the electricity run into the dynamo at the knobs, where, when the machine is producing electricity, the waves emerge, they will flow backward through the magnet and repel the armature, causing this to revolve with great force; and this force can be led by means of belts and pulleys to turn any wheel desired.

Therefore the secret of the electric car is that there is a second dynamo almost out of sight under the floor. This dynamo receives the electric fluid which was produced by the steam-engine and dynamo at the station and turns it into force which impels a crank and drives the car-wheels.

People are beginning to build these electric railroads in some cities, and every one likes them because they are not so noisy or dusty as steam-cars.

There are other conveyances than cars which can be propelled by electricity in nearly the same way. A little boat has been made with electrical machinery to drive it through the water. This would be beautiful for a pond in a park or on a quiet river near a gentleman's country seat. Many persons think that electric carriages can be contrived to travel over country roads without need of laying tracks, and that balloons can one of these days be sailed and steered by electricity.—*Christian Union.*

Pleasantries.

"My advice to de Hoosier brudder am not to lie or deceive in tradin' mules; but to answer as few queshuns as he kin an' seem sort o' keerless whedder his offer am 'cepted or not."

He had owned a setter dog, and this was the story he told: "Yes, sir, the way that dog was devoted to me was just amazing. Why, he heard me say to my wife that I was pressed for money, and he went and died the day before the dog tax was assessed."

A Philadelphia boy was asked if he ever prayed in church, and answered: "Oh! I always say a prayer, like all the rest do, just before the sermon begins." "Indeed!" responded the astonished querist: "What do you say?" "Now I lay me down to sleep."

"Please, sir, I want a Bible," said a bright youth. The Bible was handed to the boy, who had been sent for it and was about to carry it away. But he stopped a moment and inquired, "Is it this year's?" That boy had heard something about the revision of the New Testament, but could not tell exactly what it was.

"The latest agony," says Jeems, "is the way I felt this morning. My wife asked me for a XX bill—a twenty, you know—and I cut the matter short by telling her it could not be did, for the simple reason that I had only a matter of a dollar or so in my pocket. 'I knew you'd tell me that,' she said, 'and it's true, too.' And as I looked up in amazement she added: 'I looked in your pockets last night; I've got the twenty.' Oh, boys, how I felt! but what could I do?"—*Boston Star.*

Rev. Dr. Broadus, an old Baptist parson, famous in Virginia, once visited a plantation where the darkey who met him at the gate asked him which barn he would have his horse put in.

"Have you two barns?" asked the doctor.

"Yes, sah," replied the darkey; "dar's de old barn, and Mas's Wales has jes build a new one."

"Where do you usually put the horses of clergymen who come to see your master?"

"Well, sah, if dey's Methodis's or Baptists's, we gen'ally put 'em in de ole barn, but if deys 'Piscopals we puts 'em in de new one."

"Well, Bob, you can put my horse in the new barn; I'm a Baptist, but my horse is an Episcopalian."

"Serkys!" said the elderly Miss Demall, after reading about the marvellous herb which Turkish ladies use to retain a youthful appearance. "Serkys! Well, I shouldn't wonder if it did good. Most any kind of kiss makes a woman feel young." Then as her memory flashed through a long vista of years, she added: "That's the circus for me." And the good soul had to wipe her spectacles before she passed to the next paragraph.—*Boston Herald.*

Many years ago, when new sects in New England began to break the good old Congregational barriers, and make incursions into the sheep-folds of the regular clergy, a reverend divine, a man of good sense and good-humor, encountered an irregular practitioner at the house of one of his flock. They had a pretty hot discussion on their points of difference, and at length the interloper wound up by saying, "Well, doctor, you'll at least allow that it was commanded to preach the Gospel to every critter?"

"True," rejoined the doctor—"true enough. But then I never heard it was commanded to every 'critter' to preach the Gospel."

Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

On a recent Sabbath, by actual count, there were 124,909 persons present at the 250 churches of Boston: at the Roman Catholic, 49,337; Baptist, 15,775; Congregational, 15,003; Episcopal, 12,040; Methodist, 11,394; Unitarian, 9,326.

On the 9th of May the bishops of the Methodist Church will hold their annual meeting to map out their work and make their arrangements for the twelve months to follow. Detroit is chosen as the place of meeting. A public reception will be given them and a variety of special religious services will be held in the various Methodist churches of the city.

The New York correspondent of the "London Record" says "the great body of our people understand, and none better than the bishops, that to un-Protestantize our Church would be the sure way to destroy it. Between the Roman Catholic Church on the one side, and the powerful Protestant denominations on the other, our little church would be hopelessly ground to pieces."

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest (Presbyterian) was held at Chicago, Thursday afternoon, April 7. The vacancies in the faculty of the seminary were filled by electing Dr. Craig, of Keokuk, Professor of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History, and Dr. D. C. Marcus, Professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis. In the evening the Rev. J. F. Magill, of Lewiston, Ill., delivered the annual address before the graduating class.

The fifty-eighth business year of the American Sunday-school Union closed with February. All the annual returns of the missionaries are made, and the grand total of figures representing the work of the year is very encouraging. The number of new schools organized is 1,921, with 8,537 teachers and 69,817 scholars. The new schools of the last year were 1,415, with 6,295 teachers and 52,438 scholars. The older schools visited and aided were 2,288, leaving 15,306 teachers and 139,940 scholars.

At a weekly conference of the Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity lately, a memorial to the Governor of Massachusetts was adopted by a vote of 19 to 12, reciting that Fast day is no longer kept as a time of penitence and self restraint, but is made an occasion of rest and amusement. They therefore urge that days of fasting should only be proclaimed by the civil authorities in seasons of great and general solemnity, when they will be observed; and that if there must be a *public holiday at this period* of the year it should be appointed as a day of joy, and not as a day of mourning.

By arrangement of the Executive Committee the next session of the Episcopal Church Congress will be held at Richmond, Virginia. The meetings and topics will be as follows: October 24, A. M., Holy Communion; P. M., subject for discussion, Position and Work of the Laity in the Church. October 25, A. M., Priestly and Prophetic Functions of the Christian Ministry; P. M., Relations of the Church to the Colored Race. October 26, A. M., the Powers of Standing Committees; P. M., Inspiration of the Scriptures. October 27, A. M., Christianity and the Criminal; P. M., the Requirements for Confirmation. Some of the best scholars in the Episcopal Church have been selected to discuss these subjects, whose names will be made known to the public as soon as they signify their acceptance.

Abroad.

Bishop Frazer, of Manchester, England, lives in the present. In his sermons he deals with current, live, every-day questions. In a recent discourse he augured no good from the Babel of argument and controversy which resounded in his ears every day of his life. He did not believe that the bitter antagonisms of ecclesiastical partisanship would work any salvation to the Established Church, and he was afraid they ran the risk of losing the very spirit of Christianity.

The ceremony of scourging an effigy of Judas Iscariot was gone through, on Good Friday, with great unction by the crews of three Portuguese and Maltese vessels lying in the London docks. A block of wood roughly hewn into human lineaments and shape, was first carried in procession round the quarter-deck of one of the vessels, and then hung from the yard-arm. The flogging then began amidst general and sustained exeration. Each man, armed with a knotted rope, belabored the insensate block, heaping upon it at the same time the most fearful vituperation.

"Several eminent ministers in Glasgow," says the *Observer*, "offer themselves as candidates for seats on the Glasgow Schools Board. They go into the meetings of the voters and urge their own election with the same zeal that our ward politicians electioneer for themselves. In these candidates we see the names of Established, Free Church, United Presbyterian, and Congregational ministers all advocating their Church representation in the board, and their own qualifications. This proves that Dr. Bevan was right when he said that ministers abroad take greater interest in public education than they do here in this country."

1882. 1882.

LESSON HELPS
AND
PERIODICALS
FOR
SUNDAY SCHOOLS,
PUBLISHED BY THE
Reformed Church Publication Board,
REV. CHAS. G. FISHER, Superintendent,
907 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

GUARDIAN.
A monthly Magazine for Young Men and Women and for Sunday-school Teachers. The Sunday-school has a special Department, in which are the **Lessons and Comments,** or **Notes** for use of Teachers. A valuable assistant in the study and teaching of the Sunday-school Lessons from the Reformed standpoint.
Rev. J. H. DUBBS, D. D., Editor.
Single Copy $1.25 per year. Over 5 copies to one address, $1.00 per copy, one year.

SCHOLAR'S QUARTERLY.
The Sunday-school scholar's assistant in the study of the Lessons, containing the **Lessons and Comments,** or **Notes** for the Scholars. Issued Quarterly, four numbers a year.
One No., 5 cts. Single copy, one year, 20 cts. Over 5 copies to one address, 15 cts. each one year.

ADVANCED LESSON PAPER,
$7.80 a hundred, per year.

PRIMARY LESSON PAPER,
FOR THE SMALLER SCHOLARS. Illustrated. $7.80 a hundred, per year.

CHILD'S TREASURY,
An Illustrated Paper. Issued Monthly and Semi-Monthly.
Adapted to the wants of Advanced Scholars.
Rev. R. L. GERHART, Editor.
Single copy, monthly, 25 cts. Semi-monthly, 40 cts. per year. Over 5 copies, to one address, monthly, 15 cts a copy. Semi-monthly, 23 cts. a copy, per year.

SUNSHINE,
An Illustrated Paper for the Little Folks.
Issued Weekly, single copy, 35 cts. per year. Over 5 copies, 25 cts. a copy, per year.

All Subscriptions to be Paid in Advance.
ALL SENT POSTAGE PAID.
Specimen Copies Sent on Application.

EDW. J. ZAHM,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
ZAHM'S CORNER,
LANCASTER, PA.
We have added to our business a complete MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT, and are prepared to make up any special orders in jewelry Persons desiring anything made to their own order or design for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
will oblige by sending in their orders early. We will ship to any responsible person, sending an order with acceptable references, goods for selection, or if preferred, we will select and send subject to exchange if not satisfactory.
COMMUNION SETS
for Church service or for pastors' use, made to our own order, and *extra heavy plated.* We call special attention to the
LANCASTER WATCH,
believing it to be the best American watch now in the market. We solicit correspondence, and are confident that quality being equal, our prices are as low as any house in the U. S. Address
EDWARD J. ZAHM,
LANCASTER, PA.

IVINS, DIETZ & MAGEE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WHITE CANTON MATTINGS,
FANCY
RED CHECK MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c.
NO. 52 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
AND
NO. 43 STRAWBERRY STREET,
Above Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
First Street west of Second.
A full assortment of the latest styles at low prices

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., Ladies' Seminary. Rev. T. B. Ewing, Prin't.

WILLIAM STUARD,
UNDERTAKER,
660 NORTH TENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WHEN YOU DO YOUR SPRING SHOPPING

If you come in person,
The trains from the different branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad come to the new Broad Street Station, which is within one block of our store; you walk directly through the new City Hall to our Market Street front. If you come by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, any horse car on Thirteenth Street will bring you directly from the Callowhill Street Depot to our door. If you come through Camden, N. J., any horse car on Market Street, except the red ones, will bring you direct. We have provided new and spacious reading and toilet rooms for the free use of visitors.

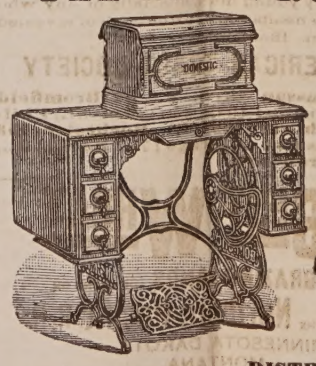
If you order by letter,
Departments of goods have been so enlarged and improved that our stock, unquestionably the most comprehensive in the United States, is better than ever. We send without charge, or any obligation to purchase, samples of the new Dress Goods, Silks, etc. We give prices of our entire stock in our new Catalogue for Spring and Summer, which is mailed free to all who send us address on postal card. Hundreds of orders are filled daily, and goods sent by mail and express to every State and Territory, with full privilege of return and refund of money if they do not suit.

John Wanamaker,
PHILADELPHIA.
Chestnut, Market and Thirteenth Streets, and City Hall Square.
Dry Goods, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear and Housekeeping Appointments.

For Samples of all kinds of **Dry Goods,**
send to the House, having the largest Stock and guaranteeing the lowest prices,
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Eighth and Market Sts.
Philadelphia.

SPRING 1882. SPRING 1882

CARPETING
JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,
809 & 811 Chestnut Street, Philada.
MANUFACTURER.
We have now for Exhibition and Sale full lines in the different qualities of Wiltons, Moquettes, Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels and Ingrains, comprising the latest designs and colorings, and at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory to buyers.
NOTE.—We are selling many of last season's patterns at prices less than cost of manufacturing.

THE LIGHT RUNNING "DOMESTIC."

That it is the acknowledged **Leader in the Trade** is a fact that cannot be disputed.
Many Imitate it! None Equal it!
The Lightest Running, the most Beautiful Wood work, and is warranted to be made of the best material, to do any and all kinds of work; to be complete in every respect.
"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
BROADWAY & 14TH ST., N. Y.
DISTRIBUTING OFFICES:
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, RICHMOND
SAN FRANCISCO, CLEVELAND, MACK Bros., CINCINNATI, MACK Bros.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.
Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals.
MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO.,
Successors to Meneely & Kimberly,
BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.
Manufacture a superior quality of BELLS.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
Catalogues sent free to parties needing bells.

MAKE HENS LAY.
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

WM. B. WEAVER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 554 North Fifth St., Philadelphia.
Wm. B. Weaver. Chas. McCormick. Chas. M. Carpon

WARNER BROTHERS
CORALINE CORSETS.

The great superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone has induced us to use it in all our leading Corsets.
$10 REWARD
will be paid for any corset in which the Coraline breaks with six months ordinary wear.
Price by mail, W. B. (coutill), $2.50; Abdominal, $2.00; Health or Nursing, $1.50; Coraline or Flexible Hip, $1.25; Misses', $1.00.
For sale by leading merchants.
Beware of worthless imitations boned with cord.
WARNER BRO'S., 372 Broadway, N. Y.

ALSO FOR THE **DWELLING**
FINISHED IN BRONZE AND POLISHED BRASS. COLORS TO MATCH FURNITURE. MADE TO EXTEND TO TABLE WHEN IN USE. **Perfectly Safe.**
SEND FOR DESIGNS, FREE.
A. J. WEIDENER,
36 S. Second St. Phila.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

FASHION DRAPERY
Is the cheapest and most elegant fabric for curtain draperies.
Price 90 cts. a Yard.
62 inches wide; Satin finish both sides; very heavy; soft as down; all mode shades; superb to embroider for table or piano covers.
FOR SALE BY A. T. Stewart & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., } N. Y.
Lord & Taylor, John Wanamaker, Strawbridge & Clothier, } Phila.
and by all First-Class Dealers throughout the nation.
SEND FOR SAMPLES FREE.

The Henry F. Miller Piano's
C. J. HEPPE
PIANOS & ORGANS
6th
AND
Thompson Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
The Palace of South America. Organs. Have no superior in tone and workmanship.
Used by all Great Artists.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa,* from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R.
TIME TABLE.—Jan. 23d, 1882.

DOWN TRAINS.	Hb'g Exp. A. M.	Mail A. M.	Phil. Exp. A. M.	Acc. P. M.	Car'le Acco.
Leave Martinsburg	———	7 10	10 15	3 10	A. M.
" Hagerstown	———	8 02	12 40	4 05	.....
" Greencastle	———	8 27	1 02	4 35	.....
" Marion	———	8 38	1 12	4 48	.....
" Chambersburg	5 29	8 55	1 25	5 10	.....
" Shippensburg	5 43	9 22	1 48	5 35	.....
" Newville	6 05	9 45	2 10	6 00	.....
" Carlisle	6 30	10 12	2 33	6 30	8 00
" Mechanicsburg	6 54	10 38	2 59	7 00	8 26
Arrive Harrisburg	*7 20	11 05	3 25	7 30	9 00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

*Arrives Philadelphia 10.50 a. m.

UP TRAINS.	Acc. A. M.	Mail P. M.	Phil. Exp. P. M.	H'bg Exp. P. M.	Car'le Acco. P. M.
Leave Harrisburg	8 00	1 00	4 05	*8 55	6 30
" Mechanicsburg	8 28	1 28	4 33	9 23	7 02
" Carlisle	8 55	1 55	5 00	9 48	7 30
" Newville	9 20	2 22	5 25	10 12	P. M.
" Shippensburg	9 47	2 45	5 50	10 35	.....
" Chambersburg	10 15	3 15	6 20	11 00	.....
" Marion	10 27	3 28	6 33	P. M.	.....
" Greencastle	10 38	3 39	6 45	.....	.....
" Hagerstown	11 10	4 08	7 10	.....	.....
Arrive Martinsburg	11 55	4 55	.....	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		

Leaves Philadelphia 5 40 p. m.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R. TRAINS.

Mail p. m.	Mix. a. m.		Mail a. m.	Mix. p. m.
4 25	5 50	Lve.....Chambersburg.....Arr	8 45	7 10
4 40	6 20	" .....Marion..... "	8 30	6 40
5 25	7 35	" .....Mercersburg..... "	7 35	5 25
5 52	8 18	" .....Loudon..... "	7 08	4 50
6 00	8 35	Arr.....Richmond.....Lve	7 00	4 35

A. H. McCULLOH, Gen'l Ticket Agent. J. F. BOYD Supt.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC.
Ditson & Co., make a special feature of Sunday School Song Books, and can safely commend the three new ones which they publish this season. Their compilers are practical workers in the Sunday-School, and with previous publications have been extremely successful. The new books are:

THE BEACON LIGHT.
By J. H. TENNEY and E. A. HOFFMAN.
A collection of new hymns and tunes, carefully selected from a large quantity of manuscripts, of which four out of every five were rejected, only the very best being retained. *Price, 30 cents.*

LIGHT AND LIFE.
By R. M. McINTOSH.
This new book is quite comprehensive, providing in a small space ample material for two years, including a great variety of new hymns, as well as some older ones which are always in request. *Price, 35 cents.*

BANNER OF VICTORY.
By A. J. ABBEY and M. J. MUNGER.
This is the latest of the three new books, and is sure to meet with good success. It contains all the variety and freshness which could well be desired, including many beautiful pieces especially adapted for prayer and praise meetings. *Price, 35 cents.*

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
J. E. DITSON & CO., 1228 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!
GEN. DODGES' brand new book, *just published,* entitled
THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG
OUR WILD INDIANS
Is the *grandest chance* ever offered to you. Introduction by GEN. SHERMAN. This *Superbly Illustrated, First-class* and *Thrilling* work outsells all others 10 to 1, and is the *fastest selling* book ever published. Agents average 10 to 20 orders a day. 17th *thousand in press. First class* AGENTS WANTED. *Exclusive Territory* and *Extra Terms* given. *Send for circulars to* A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

50 Fine Mixed Cards with name printed, 10 cts postpaid. M. L. DORMAN, Sinclairville N

A LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR "THE MESSENGER."

As an inducement to any one who may be disposed to exert himself in procuring new subscribers for "THE MESSENGER," we offer the following as premiums:—

For *one* new cash subscriber, one copy of "Psalms and Hymns," plain.

For *two* new cash subscribers, one copy "Golden Censer," emb., gilt, or "Family Assistant," by Dr. S. R. Fisher, or "Notes on Catechism," by Rev. A. C. Whitmer.

For *three* new cash subscribers, one copy of "Sinai and Zion," by Dr. B. Bausman, or "Creed and Customs," by Dr. G. B. Russell, or "Heavenly Home," by Dr. H. Harbaugh, or "Artist and His Mission," by Dr. W. M. Reily, or "Order of Worship," plain, or "Psalms and Hymns," imitation morocco, gilt, or "Golden Censer," imitation gilt.

For *four* new cash subscribers, one copy "Psalms and Hymns," turkey antique, or large (12mo) roan, or "Notes on Catechism," and "Family Assistant," or "Golden Censer," turkey antique, or "Order of Worship and Hymns," embossed gilt.

For *five* new cash subscribers, one copy "Hymns for Reformed Church," imitation Turkey gilt, or "Order of Worship," imitation morocco, full gilt, or "Sinai and Zion," and "Wayside Gleanings," by Dr. B. Bausman, or "Ursinus Commentary."

For *ten* new cash subscribers, 1 sett, 3 vols. "Harbaugh's Future Life," or 1 sett, 5 vols. "Lives of Church Fathers," or "Sinai and Zion," "Wayside Gleanings," "Lives of the Apostles," by Rev. D. F. Brendle, and "Notes on Catechism."

For any number of subscribers above ten, we will furnish such books as are offered as premiums for numbers as above stated, subject to the selection of the party procuring the subscribers.

All communications and monies are to be sent to Reformed Church Publication Board, 907 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are now sending out statements of accounts from the Book Department—and trust those receiving them, will *at once* remit the amount of their indebtedness, as we have special claims maturing, to meet which, at an early date, we desire to have funds in hand.

Also those indebted for Periodicals—we ask as a special favor, for the same reason, that they remit without further delay.

We also again ask the patronage of the Church, in our several Departments—hoping to merit the same.

CHAS. G. FISHER, Superintendent
Ref. Church Pub. Board,
April 17, 1882. 907 Arch St., Phila.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, May 8.

FLOUR.—Sales of 350 barrels Pennsylvania family at $6.25@6.50; 250 barrels Ohio do. at $6.75@7; 200 barrels high grade do. do. at $7.70; 100 barrels Southern do. at $7.25; 300 barrels winter patent at $8; 125 barrels unsound Minnesota extras at $6.25; 125 barrels good do. straights; 125 barrels spring patent at $8.25, and 625 barrels do. do. at $8.50@9.25. We quote the whole range of prices as follows: Supers at $3.75@4.50; winter extras at $4.75@5.50; Pennsylvania family at $6.25@6.50, Ohio and Indiana do. at $6.35@7.50; some fancy brands higher; St. Louis and Southern Illinois do. at $7@7.50. Minnesota bakers' extras at $7@8, chiefly at $7.35@7.75, and winter and spring patents at $8@9.25, as to quality. Rye Flour was firm at $5 for pure Pennsylvania.

WHEAT.—Sales of car lots No. 2 red spot in elevator at $1.44½, with $1.43⅞ bid and $1.44½ asked regular for May; $1.42⅞ asked early but bid at noon call for June, after which there were sellers at $1.42⅝, with $1.42½ the best bid; 55,000 bushels July at $1.27⅞@1.28⅜, with $1.27⅞ bid and $1.28 asked at 4 P. M.; 10,000 bushels August early at $1.22, with $1.22½ bid at noon but a bed later, with $1.21⅞ the best bid at the close.

CORN.—Sales of 1000 bus. No. 3 track at Richmond, at 84@84½c.; 1500 bushels steamer, grain depot, at 85c.; 3500 bushels sail mixed track, at Richmond, at 85@86c.; 4000 bushels sail mixed, in elevator, 84c., with 82⅞c. bid and 83½c. asked for May; 82c. bid early but asked, with 81⅞c. the best bid at close for June; 82⅜ bid and 82½ asked early for July, but closing at 81⅞@82½c. bid and asked; 82½ bid and 83c. asked early for August, closing at 4 P. M. with 82⅜ bid and 83c. asked.

OATS.—Sales of 3 cars mixed and rejected white at 58½@59c., chiefly at 58½c.; 3 cars No. 3 white at 59@59½c.; 4 cars No. 2 do. at 60¾@61c., chiefly at 60½c., which was asked at the close; 5000 bushels May at 60c., the closing rate asked, with 58½c. bid and 58½c. asked for June; 57c. bid and 57½c. asked for July, and 48c. bid and 50c. asked for August.

RYE continued dull and nominal in the absence of supply at 91c. for prime.

GROCERIES.—Coffee dragged heavily at yesterday's prices. Raw Sugars were firm at 7⅜@7½c. for fair to good refining muscovadoes. Refined were quiet and steady at 10½c. for cut loaf and crushed; 10⅜c. for powdered; 10c. for granulated; 9⅞c. for mould A, and 9⅜@9½c. for standard A. Molasses was dull at 39c. asked for 50-test.

PROVISIONS.—We quote Mess Pork at $19@19.50; salt shoulders, 8½c.; smoked do. 9@9½c.; pickled shoulders, 9½@9⅝c.; smoked, do. 10½c.; pickled bellies, 11@11½c.; loose butchers' Lard, 11½c.; prime steam do. $11.65@11.75; city kettle do. 12c. Beef Hams, $25@27, as to brand; smoked Beef, 17@18c.; sweet-pickled Hams, 12½@12⅝c.; smoked do., 13½@14c.; extra India Mess Beef, $27, f. o. b.; city family do., $15.50, and packet do. $14.50 f. o. b. City Tallow firm at 8c. for prime.

BUTTER.—We quote Penna. creamery extras at 31@32c.; Western do. do. 30@31c.; do. good to prime, 28@30c.; do. imitation, 22@25c.; Bradford fresh tubs, 28@29c., selections, 30c.; York State tubs, fresh, extras, 27@28c.; do. good 25@26c.; Western extras, fresh, nominally, 25c.; do. good to prime, 20@24c.; factory, choice, 21@23c.; do. good to prime, 17@20c.; rolls, 20@23c. for good to choice; common shipping grades, 7@9c.; grease, 3@6c.; prints, fancy, 37@40c.; do. firsts, 33@35c.; do. seconds, 25@30c.

EGGS.—Receipts continued small and the market again advanced about ½c. and ruled very strong, with a fair demand. Sales of fresh Western at 18c and Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware fresh at 18½@18½c.

CHEESE.—We quote York State full cream choice fall at 13c.; do. fair to prime at 11½@12½c.; do. new, choice 12½c.; do. ordinary to good, 11@12c; Ohio flat, fine, 12½@12½c.; do., fair to prime 11@12c.; Pennsylvania creamery, half-skims, 8@9c.; and skims, from 6@7c. for best down to 3@4c. for inferior.

POULTRY.—Live chickens were in large supply and weak under a slow demand; quoted at 11@13c., for mixed lots, and 13c. for all hens.

PETROLEUM.—The export market was quiet but firm at 7½c. for refined in barrels and 10½c., for do. in cases.

HAY AND STRAW.—We quote Western and York State Hay at $19; No. 1. do. $17.50@18; No. 2, do, $15@17; inferior, $12@14. Rye Straw was quiet at $14@16, the latter without wood.

SEEDS.—Clover was quoted nominally at 6@7¾c. ⅌ lb. for old and new, as to quality, and Timothy at $2.70@2.75 ⅌ bushel for prime. Flax was held at $1.50, without buyers above $1.40 for pure.

FEED.—Sales of 1 car spring Bran, at $24; 1 car good winter at $24.50; with some choice lots held at $24, and 1 car white middlings, at $29, all on track.

Send to Shaw, Applin & Co., Boston, Mass., for Catalogue of Church Furniture.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders *Sold only in cans.* Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

JAMES PYLE'S

PEARLINE

The BEST COMPOUND *EVER INVENTED FOR* WASHING CLOTHING,

and everything else, in Hard or Soft Water, without danger to fabric or hands.

Saves Labor, Time, and Soap, amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers—but see that vile Counterfeits are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the only safe article, and always bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

PLAY SUITS

Made of goods that combine strength with beauty. We leave you to judge how near we have come to your ideas in this respect. Of course we have other suits besides Play Suits, plenty of them, which you must see to fully appreciate. You cannot do better for the Boys and Children than at

A. C. YATES & CO.

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

LARGEST BOYS' CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

LANDRETH'S SEEDS THE BEST. DAVID LANDRETH AND SONS, 21 and 23 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

---

300 Choice Poetical Selections for Autograph Albums, neatly bound; 250 Motto Verses, and 25 popular Songs, all for 15c., post paid. PATTEN & WADE, 49 Barclay St., N. Y.

ENGINES (Traction & Portable) for Farm, Saw Mill & Plantation. For prices, etc. write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free, Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

THE WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE CO.

Lawrence, Kan., offers to investors the best securities in the market. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS *upon improved farms.* Interest and principal paid on day of maturity in New York. Funds promptly placed. Large experience. No losses. Send for circular, references and sample forms.

F. M. PERKINS, *President*; J. T. WARNE, *Vice President*; L. H. PERKINS, *Secretary*; CHAS. W. GILLETT, *Treasurer*; N. F. HART, *Auditor.*

SIX PER CENT.

DEBENTURES

FOR SALE AT PAR.

Secured by the entire Assets, Capital, and Reserve Fund of the Company; and redeemable in 1, 2, 3, and 5 years. Interest remitted semi-annually in American currency. Also, Eight per Cent. Preference Stock at 105. Full particulars on application.

The Financial Association of Ontario.
LONDON, CANADA.
JOSEPH D. SAUNBY, President. | EDWARD DE RUDY, Managing Director

---

ONLY $50

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS!

A NEW AND EFFECTIVE ACTION IN A VERY POPULAR CASE.

—5 Octaves, 22 Stops, 6 Sets Reeds,—

As follows: 2 Sets of 2¼ Octaves each, regulars. 1 Set powerful 16 ft. tone Sub-Bass. 1 Set of French Horn. 1 Set of Voix Celeste. 1 Set Piccolo. These are all of the celebrated GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, whose pure limpid tone is producing such a revolution among Cabinet Organs.

STOP SPECIFICATIONS.

(1) Diapason Forte, (2) Sub-Bass, (3) Principal Forte, (4) Dulcet, (5) Diapason, (6) Orchestral Forte, (7) Vox Humana, (8) Piccolo, (9) Violina, (10) Vox Jubilante, (11) Vox Argentina, (12) Æolian, (13) Echo, (14) Dulciana, (15) Clarionet, (16) Vox Celeste, (17) Coupler Harmonique, (18) Flute Forte, (19) Grand Organ Knee Stop (20) French Horn Solo, (21) Right Knee Stop, (22) Grand Organ Knee Swell.

☞ Buy only Organs that contain Octave Coupler and Sub-Bass, they double the power of the instrument.

It has one manual, two knee stops, carved, turned and polished handles, two (2) lamp stands of unique design, carved and veneered music pocket, artistic fret-work music rack, ornamental front slip, paneled sliding fall with lock, solid black walnut case, carved in most ornate style; beautiful large top as shown in cut; upright rubber cloth bellows, steel springs, metal foot plates, rollers for moving, etc. Height, 72 in.; Depth, 24 in.; Length, 46 in.; Weight, boxed, 400 lbs. New Style No. 13,000

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or Money Refunded and all freight charges paid by me both ways if in any way unsatisfactory after one year's use.
Very truly yours,
DANIEL F. BEATTY.

THIS ORGAN IS ENTIRELY NEW and NOVEL, and produces charming orchestral effects with great beauty of tone and variety. The Vox Jubilante, Vox Argentina, Piccolo, French Horn and other Solo effects are grand and effective and cannot be duplicated at any where near the money asked by any other manufacturer. The case is an extremely popular style and is solid and rich, and very stylish.

☞ My Price, to introduce with STOOL, BOOK and MUSIC, ONLY $50.00

Warranted 6 Years, sent on Test Trial, Satisfaction Guaranteed, Money Refunded if unsatisfactory. Thousands now in use. ORDER NOW. Nothing Saved by Correspondence

REMIT by Money Order, Express Prepaid, Bank Draft, or Registered Letters. Money refunded and all freight charges paid if not as represented. Visitors are always welcome. Free coach with polite attendance meets all trains. Illust'd Catalogue Free.

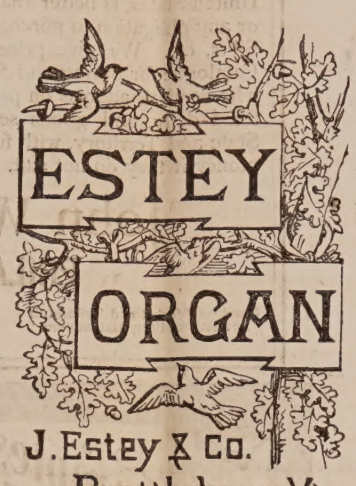
Scenes of Childhood.

Near Beattystown, New Jersey.

At Mount Lebanon, New Jersey.

Schooley's Mountain, near Anthony.

Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.



J. Estey & Co.
Brattleboro Vt.

Our new Illustrated Catalogues, with full descriptions of many elegant and varied styles sent free.

A NEW EDITION OF

LIFE OF JAMES A. GARFIELD. By E. E. BROWN. 12mo, Steel Portrait and illustrations, cloth, $1.75. Cloth gilt, $2.25.

This latest edition of this popular life contains the eulogy of Ex-Secretary James G. Blaine and also that of the Hon. George F. Hoar, making it the most desirable life of Garfield offered to the public

ALSO LATE EDITIONS OF

DANIEL WEBSTER: LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES. By JOSEPH BANVARD, D. D. 1 vol., 12mo, illustrated, $1.50.

PANSY'S SCRAP BOOK (Former title The Teacher's Helper.) 12mo, illustrated, $1.00.

AT EVENTIDE By REV. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D. This new edition is enlarged by the addition of a Biographical Sketch of the Author, by the late Rev. Wm. H. Adams. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT; OR, THE NEW BIRTH. By PROF. AUSTIN PHELPS, Author of "The Still Hour." 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. 1 vol., 8vo, Ruby cloth, imitation half binding. Fully illustrated, $2.00.

FIFTY YEARS WITH THE SABBATH-SCHOOLS. REV. ASA BULLARD, A. M. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS. The Household edition. Largest type 12mo edition in the market. Illustrated, bevelled boards, $2

A FAMILY FLIGHT THROUGH FRANCE, GERMANY, NORWAY AND SWITZERLAND. By REV. E. E. HALE and MISS SUSAN HALE. 1 vol., 8vo, extra cloth, tinted edges, $2.50.

Any of the above sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. LOTHROP & CO.,
32 Franklin Street, Boston.

TEMPTED TO UNBELIEF.

Rev. E. F. BURR, D. D., author of Ecce Coelum, Pater Mundi, etc.

A book for the times, by one who has made every phase of modern unbelief his special study. It should be put in the hands of every young man, specially of any who may be hesitating as to the truth of revealed religion. 12mo. 224pp. $1 23.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY

150 Nassau St., N. Y.; 52 Bromfield St., Boston; 1512 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 75 State St., Rochester; 153 Wabash Av., Chicago; 757 Market St., San Francisco.

BEST WHEAT

AND GRAZING LANDS ARE FOUND ON THE Northern Pacific R. R.

IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, AND MONTANA.

BIG CROP AGAIN IN 1881

LOW PRICES; LONG TIME; REBATE FOR IMPROVEMENT; REDUCED FARE AND FREIGHT TO SETTLERS. FOR FULL INFORMATION, ADDRESS

R. M. NEWPORT, GEN. LAND AGT. ST. PAUL, MINN.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

FARM MORTGAGES

INTEREST 7% GUARANTEED

$4,000,000 LOANED NOT A DOLLAR LOST.

Payments Prompt as at National Bank of Commerce in New York. Government Bonds. These statements confirmed by 212 testimonials by our Patrons during eleven years' business. Information, Forms, and Testimonials furnished on application.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.
HENRY DICKINSON, New York Manager, 243 Broadway

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE | The Family Wash Blue. For sale by Grocers. WILTBERGER, Prop'r, 233 N. Second Street, Philad'a.

ASK YOUR JEWELER FOR THE

LANCASTER WATCH

Lancaster Watch Co. Lancaster, Penna.

Sixteen (16) Grades.
All Quick-Train Railroad Watches.

---

15 "A Violet from Mother's Grave," and 48 other popular Songs, words and music entire, all for 15 cents. PATTEN & CO., 47 Barclay Street, New York.

ITALY 1881.

ESPOSIZIONE MUSICALE IN MILANO

Sotto il Patrocinio di S. M. la Regina,

Palazzo Del R. Conservatorio.

AT THE GREAT ITALIAN MUSICAL EXPOSITION

Recently closed at Milan, was probably the MOST EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, old and new, ever brought together; fully illustrating the great progress which has been made and present high excellence in this department of manufactures. After exhaustive examinations, tests and comparisons, extending through a period of several months, more than 250 Awards were made of medals and diplomas, in recognition of degrees of super-excellence attained in the various departments of musical art and manufacture. For REED INSTRUMENTS, including Organs and Harmoniums of all descriptions, European and American,

THE GRAND SILVER MEDAL,

being the only highest award in this department, was conferred upon the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

Their manufacturers value this extraordinary distinction the more highly because of the importance of the occasion especially as an INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION IN A COUNTRY SO PRE EMINENTLY MUSICAL. The Mason & Hamlin Organs were honored by especial exhibition before the Royal Court by CARLO DUCCI of Rome, and warm commendation from their Majesties the King and Queen.

At all the great WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS for fourteen years these Organs have received the HIGHEST HONORS, *being the only American Organs which have received such at any.*

IMPROVEMENTS. During the year just closed this Company have introduced improvements of greater value than in any similar period since the introduction of the American Organ by them, twenty years since.

ELEGANT STYLES are now received from their factories daily, surpassing in capacity and excellence anything which has before been produced, and certainly worthy to be ranked with the VERY FINEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD. They are in cases of solid BLACK WALNUT, MAHOGANY, ASH, EBONIZED, &c., at *net cash prices,* $240, $330, $360, $390, $480, $570, $840 and $900.

POPULAR STYLES, including, also, the most valuable of the recent improvements, and adapted to all uses, public and private, in plain and elegant cases, are at $22, $30, $57, $66, $72, $84, $90, $93, $99, $102, $105 to $200, and up.

EASY PAYMENTS. These organs are sold for cash or easy payments, or will be rented until rent pays for an organ.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, just issued, fully describing and illustrating MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED STYLES OF ORGANS, with NET PRICE LISTS and circulars, will be sent free to any one desiring them. *Certainly no one should buy or rent any organ without having seen these circulars, which contain much useful information about organs.*

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,
154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 46 East 14th Street (Union Sq.), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

Elegant! Elevating! Entertaining!

JULIA McNAIR WRIGHT'S New Book "PRACTICAL LIFE"

A handsome volume, over 600 pp., discussing Individual Culture, Etiquette, Business, Love, Marriage, etc.

Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., says: "*I am quite delighted with its admirable views and wholesome suggestions. It ought to be in every house.*"

The Central Baptist, St. Louis, Mo., says: "*It is a thoroughly good and beautiful book.*"

The Interior, Chicago, says: "*It strikes us as the soldiest and best from her pen.*"

The Pittsburg Christian Advocate says: "*Its lessons need to be taught and enforced in every household.*"

Clear type, artistic binding, magnificent *full page colored plates.* Prices low. Terms liberal. Sales rapid. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for particulars to J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

$625,000 to loan at 6 per cent., divided, city or country. D. H. SHOWERS & CO., Fifth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLAR TIP SHOES

TRADE-MARK FOR

CHILDREN

Usually Wear Three or Four Months Without Mending.

Look for this Trade-Mark, as it is imitated. Made only by

JOHN MUNDELL & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

At retail by John P. Twaddell, 1212 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PARTRIDGE & RICHARDSON

17, 19 & 21 NORTH 8TH ST.
BEE HIVE
PHILADELPHIA
FRINGES, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARTRIDGE & RICHARDSON

OAK HALL

REMEMBER THAT YOU

are invited to visit

OAK HALL,

S. E. Cor. 6th & Market Sts.

Philadelphia.

We offer the Best, Largest and Cheapest stock of CLOTHING FOR MEN & BOYS in the United States.

Our original system of One Price and a Guarantee gives every buyer perfect protection.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.